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Test Booklet Series

TEST-13

C

GENERAL STUDIES (P) 2022 – Test – 3482

Time Allowed: Two Hours **Maximum Marks: 200**

Modern India (I)

- India in the late Eighteenth Century
- The Advent of the Europeans and British Conquest of India
- The British Administrative Structure, Reform, Impact and Organization of Government of India
- Social – Religious Movements in 19th – 20th centuries

Freedom Struggle

- The Revolt of 1857 & change after 1857
- Moderate Phase (1885 1905)

Miscellaneous & Other Dimensions

- Reforms / Acts / Committee, Congress Session, Governor –General Viceroys, Policies, Tribal & Peasant Movements etc.

+ Current Affairs (September 2021

- **Old NCERT**: Modern India by Bipin Chandra
- **New NCERT** : Themes in Indian History Part III
- **India's struggle for Independence** Bipin Chandra

- The Hindu, Indian Express
- Yojana, Kurukshetra

PIB : www.pib.nic.in

- **"A Brief History of Modern India" –** Spectrum Pub.
- **From Plassey to Partition:** Shekhar Bandyopadhyaya
- BL Grover Modern Indian History

- TOI, Livemint, etc.
- Magazines like Economic & Political Weekly, Frontline, India Today, etc.

2022

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

1. Consider the following statements with reference to the Treaty of Amritsar (Treaty of Perpetual Friendship):

1. It was signed between Ranjit Singh and the British after the former's defeat in the Second Anglo-Sikh War.
2. It forbade the Sikh army to cross the Sutlej and took the states east of the river Sutlej.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. Which of the following rulers did ***not*** support the 1857 revolt?

1. Holkars of Indore
2. Maharaja of Kashmir
3. Rulers of Patiala

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

3. 'SAATH initiative', recently in news is related to the affairs of:

(a) Promotion of Tourism and Hospitality industry.
(b) Women associated with Self Help Group (SHG).
(c) Digital learning enhancement in rural areas.
(d) Handholding programmes for Startups.

4. With reference to the Young Bengal Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It was led by Henry Vivian Derozio.
2. They were engaged in educating people through the printing press.
3. Activities like strikes, mass leave, and picketing were launched for the peasant's cause.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

5. Consider the following statements regarding Jyotirao Govindrao Phule:

1. He established Satyashodhak Samaj.
2. He was critical of Congress for its neglect of weaker sections and lower castes.
3. He was given the title of Mahatma by M.G Ranade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

6. With reference to the history of Indian press, which of the following statement is correct?

(a) The printing press in India was introduced by the Dutch.
(b) The first book published in India was by the James Augustus Hickey.
(c) The first attempts to publish newspapers in India were made by the disgruntled employees of the East India Company who sought to expose the malpractices of private trade.
(d) The first printing press by English East India Company was set up at Bombay in early 18th century.

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7. With reference to White Shipping Information Exchange, consider the following statements:

1. White shipping information refers to the exchange of relevant advance information on the identity and movement of military vessels.
2. Recently, India has signed a white shipping information exchange with Oman.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

8. During British rule, many nationalist leaders were closely associated with peasant movements and fought for their rights. In this context, which of the following leaders was/were associated with peasant movements?

1. Gauri Shankar Mishra
2. N. G. Ranga
3. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

9. In the context of socio-religious movements, consider the following differences between Aligarh Movement and Deoband School:

1. Aligarh movement aimed at the welfare of the Muslim community through western education whereas the Deoband school emphasized Islamic principles and religious instruction.
2. Aligarh movement sought support from the British government while the Deoband school kept alive the spirit of struggle against the foreign rule.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

10. With reference to POSHAN Vatika initiative, consider the following statements:

1. The initiative promotes the plantation of nutritional and herbal trees to improve nutritional security.
2. Ministry of Ayush aims to establish Poshan Vatikas in collaboration with Aanganwadis.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

11. Reciprocal Exchange of Logistics Agreement (RELOS) is a proposed bilateral logistics agreement between India and:

(a) United States of America
(b) Australia
(c) Canada
(d) Russia

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12. Consider the following statements regarding Tipu Sultan:

1. Being a patron of science and technology, he was one of the first rulers to use rocket technology.
2. He devised a land revenue system based on detailed surveys and classification.
3. He promoted irrigation and agricultural infrastructure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

13. Consider the following statements with regards to the Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDC):

1. It is an electronic record or digital token of the official currency of a country.
2. e-Rupi is the voucher based digital payment system backed by the Indian rupee.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

14. With reference to the nationalist newspapers published during the freedom struggle, consider the following pairs:

Newspaper		***Region***
1. Indian Mirror	:	Bengal
2. Rast Goftar	:	Bombay
3. Kerala Patrika	:	Madras

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

15. Consider the following statements with reference to police reforms under Lord Cornwallis:

1. The zamindars were relieved of their police functions.
2. He established a system of circles or thanas headed by Britishers.
3. District Superintendent of Police was created to head the police organisation in a district.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

16. Consider the following pairs:

Political organization		***Personality associated***
1. Madras Mahajan Sabha	:	P. Anandacharlu
2. Indian League	:	Sisir Kumar Ghosh
3. Bombay Presidency Association	:	MG Ranade

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

17. In the context of European conquest of India, where did the Dutch establish their first factory?

(a) Surat
(b) Masulipatam
(c) Bombay
(d) Chandernagore

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18. With reference to the Indian Universities Act of 1904, consider the following statements:

1. The act was passed on the recommendations of the Raleigh Commission.
2. The act relaxed the conditions of affiliation of private colleges so as to promote research in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

19. What are the economic impacts of British economic policies during colonial rule?

1. Commercialisation of agriculture
2. Emergence of the managing agency system
3. Flourishing of urban handicraft production

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1 only

20. The tenure of Lord Lytton witnessed the reduction of the maximum age limit for the Indian Civil Services Examination from 21 years to 19 years. The event was opposed by early nationalists of the era. Which of the following organization was primarily responsible for the Indian Civil Service agitation?

(a) Indian League
(b) Indian Association of Calcutta
(c) Madras Mahajan Sabha
(d) The East India Association

21. In the context of international affairs of British India, which one of the following is correct about Lord Auckland's Forward Policy?

(a) He wanted England and Russia to become friends against China.
(b) He wanted to create Afghanistan a British friendly buffer State to counter Russian expansionism in the Central Asia.
(c) He advocated for non-interference in the internal matters of Burma, Nepal and Bhutan.
(d) He followed a combative approach for Tibet to counter Russia's rising influence in the reason.

22. Which of the following was/were ***not*** a part of the recommendations of Wood's Despatch of 1854?

1. Establishment of university at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
2. The introduction of a system of grants-in-aid for financial help to the schools
3. Educate a small section of upper and middle classes which leads to downward filtration at a later stage.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 only

23. A social reformer, He opposed the belief in the principles of niyati (destiny). He stated that every individual must work on his own for his salvation. He denounced idolatry and ritualistic worship and promoted the revivalism of the Vedas. He is famous as the first person to give the call of "India for Indians".

Identify the personality from the above passage.

(a) Karson Das Mulji
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(d) Shiv Narain Agnihotri

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24. Consider the following pairs:

Institution		*Founder/ Associated person*
1. Asiatic Society of Bengal	:	William Jones
2. Benares Sanskrit College	:	Warren Hastings
3. Hindu College in Calcutta	:	Raja Rammohan Roy

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 3 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 only

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Group of Twenty-Four (G-24):

1. It coordinates the position of developing countries on monetary and development issues in Bretton Woods Institutions.
2. India is the only South-Asian country which is a member of this grouping.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

26. A significant feature of the Indigo Revolt of 1859-60 was the role played by the intelligentsia. In this context, who among the following played a key role through the newspaper Hindoo Patriot by publishing regular reports from his correspondents in the rural areas on planters' oppression and peasant resistance?

(a) Harish Chandra Mukherjee
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(d) Debendranath Tagore

27. Consider the following statements regarding Farrukhsiyar's granting of Farmans to the British East India Company:

1. The British East India Company was permitted to issue dastaks for the transportation of goods.
2. The coins of the British East India Company minted at Bombay were to be accepted as currency throughout the Mughal empire.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. Which of the following states accepted the Subsidiary Alliance of the East India Company?

1. Nizam of Hyderabad
2. Nawab of Awadh
3. Holkars of the Maratha confederation

Select the correct answer using the code given below

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

29. He was one of the founders of the Indian Association of Calcutta. He was discontented with the pro-landlord policies of the British India Association. He was associated with Ripon College which was later named after his name. He was the first Indian to go to jail in performance of his duty as a journalist.

Who among the following personalities is being described in the above passage?

(a) K.T Telang
(b) S.C. Bose
(c) R.C. Dutt
(d) Surendranath Banerjee

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30. In the context of Dalit movements during the colonial era, the Adi Hindu movement in 1922 was launched by:

(a) Swami Acchutanand
(b) M. C. Rajah
(c) Mangoo Ram
(d) Arigyay Ramaswamy

31. Consider the following statements about the annexation of Awadh in 1856:

1. It was annexed under the governor-generalship of Lord Dalhousie on grounds of misgovernance.
2. Wajid Ali Shah was the ruler of Awadh at the time of its annexation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

32. In the context of political developments in the pre-congress era, consider the following statements:

1. The East India Organization was organized by Dadabhai Naoroji in Seattle.
2. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was formed after the merger of the Landholders Association and the Bengal British India Society.
3. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty led to the formation of the Madras Native Association.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 only
(d) 2 only

33. In the 1920s, labour movement in India got a major fillip with the formation of All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC).In this context, consider the following statements regarding AITUC :

1. Chittaranjan Das was the first president of AITUC.
2. Congress at its Gaya session in 1922 welcomed the formation of the AITUC and formed a committee to assist it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

34. Who among the following gave the call for 'one religion, one caste and one God for mankind'?

(a) Sree Narayana Guru
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Sahodaran Ayyappan
(d) Dr. B.R Ambedkar

35. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Pledge Movement' launched during the Indian freedom struggle:

1. The movement pledged for conducting widow remarriages.
2. It was launched by the Indian Social Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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36. State Food Safety Index, recently in news is developed by:

(a) Quality Council of India (QCI)
(b) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
(c) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)
(d) NITI Aayog

37. Consider the following statements regarding Guruvayur Satyagraha:

1. It was a movement to allow untouchables to fetch water from the public wells.
2. It took place in the Bombay Presidency of the British period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

38. Recently 'Climate Action and Finance Mobilisation Dialogue' was launched jointly by India and:

(a) United Kingdom
(b) Sweden
(c) Finland
(d) United States of America

39. The word 'Vishnuonyx neptuni' is sometimes mentioned in the news in reference to:

(a) fossils of a kind of dinosaurs.
(b) an newly discovered galaxy.
(c) an extinct genus of otters.
(d) an early human species.

40. Consider the following statements about the Indian Councils Act of 1861:

1. It restored the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
2. It provided for the establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
3. It empowered the councils to discuss financial matters and budgets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

41. The "precision-guided sterile insect technique" recently in news is associated with:

(a) missile guidance system.
(b) development of pest-resistance genetically modified mustard.
(c) all-weather air defense system.
(d) controlling growth of mosquitoes using genetic engineering.

42. In the context of colonial history, the 'Strachey Commission' and 'Woodhead Commission' were appointed to

(a) suggest preventive measures for famine relief.
(b) define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
(c) impose censorship on national press.
(d) define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.

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43. Consider the following statements with respect to the India Plastic Pact, recently in news:

1. It is jointly developed by the World Wide Fund India (WWF) and Confederation of Indian Industries (CII).
2. It aims to promote a circular economy for plastics.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

44. Which of the following statements is ***not*** correct with respect to the Singh Sabha movement?

(a) It countered the conversions by the Christian missionaries as well as Hindu revivalists.
(b) A network of Khalsa schools and colleges were opened throughout Punjab.
(c) It rejected modern western education in order to safeguard Sikh doctrine from western influence.
(d) The Akali movement was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha movement to liberate Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt mahants.

45. Consider the following pairs:

Personalities		***Commonly known as***
1. Subramaniam Tirumambu	:	Singing sword of Kerala
2. Gopal Hari Deshmukh	:	Lokhitvadi
3. EV Ramaswamy Naiker	:	Periyar

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 3 only

46. With reference to the recently launched National Action Plan for Dog Mediated Rabies Elimination (NAPRE), consider the following statements:

1. It aims to reduce human deaths, caused due to dog-mediated rabies, to zero by 2030.
2. It has been drafted by the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

47. Consider the following statements about the Scrub Typhus disease, recently seen in the news:

1. It is a viral disease that causes high fever and rashes.
2. It impacts only infants and young children.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

48. The journal *Stri-Dharma* which tried to espouse Indian women's rights movement in early 20th century was published by:

(a) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
(b) Women's Indian Association
(c) Theosophical Society
(d) Indian National Congress

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49. Consider the following statements about Additional Tier-1 (AT-1) bonds:

1. These are unsecured bonds that have no maturity date.
2. These bonds can be traded on the exchanges.
3. These bonds are regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

50. Consider the following statements regarding the South Indian Liberal Federation formed in 1916:

1. It criticized Congress dubbing it as a Brahman-dominated organization.
2. It supported the Home Rule agitation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

51. Arrange the following events in chronological order of their occurrences starting from the earliest time:

1. Calcutta Corporation Act was enacted.
2. Partition of Bengal was implemented
3. Sir Andrew Frazer Commission was appointed to review police administration

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1-3-2
(b) 3-2-1
(c) 1-2-3
(d) 1-3-2

52. Consider the following statements regarding Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha:

1. It was a Parsi reform movement founded by a group of English educated Parsis for the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion.
2. The views of the Sabha were projected through the newspaper Hitavada.
3. It was organized under the leadership of Pherozeshah Mehta.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) None
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

53. Which of the following statement is ***not*** correct with respect to the Coinage Act of 1835?

(a) Silver rupee coins were declared the sole legal tender throughout the British India
(b) The Act did not prohibit the minting of gold coins of the same weight and fineness as the silver coins
(c) The Act gave the sole right to issue currency notes in British India to the government.
(d) The value of the silver coin was engraved on it in both English and Persian

54. With reference to the British East India Company, which one of the following events happened the earliest?

(a) The East India Company got the golden Farman from the Sultan of Golconda.
(b) Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of King James I, arrived at Jahangir's court.
(c) A permanent factory of East India Company is established at Surat.
(d) The East India Company established its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam.

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55. With reference to the Anglo Mysore Wars, which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

War		*Resultant Treaty*
1. First Anglo-Mysore War	:	Treaty of Madras
2. Second Anglo-Mysore War	:	Treaty of Mangalore
3. Third Anglo-Mysore War	:	Treaty of Seringapatam

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

56. Which of the following cultural artists had an impact on Swadeshi movement?

1. Rabindranath Tagore
2. Dakshinarajan Mitra
3. Abanindranath Tagore

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

57. He held that all-natural and social phenomena could be analyzed and understood by purely mechanical processes. Instead of depending on scriptures, he cited medical opinions against Child Marriage. He propagated partnership and equality as the basis of married life. He was well-known for his two treatises — Bahya Bastur Sahit Manavprakritir Sambandha Vichar and Dharmaneeti (Principles of Morality, 1856). He also served as the editor of the journal Tattwabodhini Patrika.

Which of the following personalities is being described in the passage given above?

(a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(b) Akshay Kumar Datta
(c) Keshub Chandra Sen
(d) Radhakant Deb

58. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the religious principles of Arya Samaj?

1. It accepted the authority of the later Hindu scriptures like the Puranas.
2. It supported Idolatry and Polytheism in the Hindu Society.
3. It subscribed to the Vedic notion of the four Varna system.
4. It accepted that the physical world is an illusion (Maya).

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 3 only
(d) None

59. Which of the following kingdoms/states were annexed by applying the Doctrine of Lapse during the reign of Lord Dalhousie?

1. Udaipur
2. Jhansi
3. Sambalpur
4. Nagpur

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(d) 1 and 4 only

60. Which of the following statements best describes the Curzon-Kitchener controversy, which led to the resignation of Lord Curzon?

(a) Lord Kitchener wanted the abolition of the office of the Military Member of the Viceroy's Executives Council and Lord Curzon strongly opposed this proposal.
(b) Lord Kitchener wanted to annul the Bengal partition but Lord Curzon strongly opposed this.
(c) Lord Kitchener was not in the favour of sending an expedition to Egypt.
(d) Lord Kitchener advocated a pacifist policy as Britain wanted to avoid war with Russia but Lord Curzon followed an aggressive policy and sent a special mission to Tibet.

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61. Consider the following statements with reference to the Theosophical movement:

1. The movement drew inspiration from the philosophy of Yoga and the Vedanta school of thought.
2. It was founded by Annie Besant in the New York City of the United States.
3. It aimed to work for the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

62. In the context of economy, which of the following best describes 'stablecoins'?

(a) Coins widely used to make payments for international transactions.
(b) Cryptocurrency which can be used to make day to day purchases.
(c) Currencies widely traded in the principal exchange markets.
(d) Cryptocurrency whose value is linked to a reserved asset.

63. The main cause for Kuki's revolt against the British between 1917-19 was:

(a) restrictive forest laws.
(b) labour recruiting policies of the British.
(c) interference in religious affairs.
(d) land revenue policies of the British.

64. Consider the following statements regarding the Paika Rebellion of 1817:

1. It was led by Bakshi Jagabandhu.
2. Intervention of the British in Paikas religious affairs and rituals was the main cause of the rebellion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

65. Consider the following statements about the various committees established during the British period:

1. The Sir Sidney Rowlatt Committee 1918 recommended severe restrictions on the freedom of the Press.
2. The Press Act of 1908 and 1910 were repealed on the recommendation of a Press Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
3. The Press Enquiry Committee was set up in March 1947 to examine press laws in the light of fundamental rights formulated by the Constituent Assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1 only

66. Consider the following statements regarding SCO-Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO):

1. It is an inter-governmental military alliance in Eurasia to strengthen peace and international security.
2. India is a member of CSTO.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

67. Consider the following pairs :

Tribal Rebellion		***Associated Leader***
1. Chuar Rebellion	:	Durjan Singh
2. Khond Rebellion	:	Chakra Bisnoi
3. Rampa Rebellion	:	Alluri Sitarama Raju

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

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68. Who among the following leaders formed the Independent Labour Party (ILP) in 1936 with a comprehensive programme to meet the needs and grievances of the landless, poor tenants, and workers?

(a) M.N Roy
(b) B. R. Ambedkar
(c) Diwan Chaman Lall
(d) Shripad Amrit Dange

69. Consider the following statements regarding Bharat Stree Mahamandal :

1. It was set up by Pandita Ramabai.
2. Its activities were limited to Bengal Province only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

70. Consider the following statements about 'the Code of Gentoo Laws':

1. It was the first attempt to codify Muslim Laws in English.
2. It was translated during the tenure of Lord Cornwallis.

Which of the statements given above is/are ***not*** correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

71. With reference to the rise of British power in India, the Black Hole Tragedy is often associated as a prelude to which one of the following wars?

(a) Battle of Plassey
(b) Battle of Buxar
(c) Battle of Wandiwash
(d) Battle of Sailghat

72. Which of the following can be considered as the major factors that can be attributed to the success of the English against other European powers in India?

1. The complete government ownership of the English East India Company
2. The advancement of the Royal Navy of Britain
3. Beginning of Industrial Revolution in England
4. Use of debt markets by Britain to fund its wars

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

73. Which of the following Governors-General of India is known as the Liberator of the Indian Press?

(a) Lord Ripon
(b) Charles Metcalfe
(c) Lord William Bentinck
(d) Lod Macaulay

74. 'Zero-day zero-click exploit' recently in news is related to:

(a) recent development of DNA based COVID-19 vaccines.
(b) application of quantum mechanics to encrypt messages.
(c) recently discovered security vulnerabilities in softwares.
(d) anti-piracy missions in the Indian ocean.

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75. In the context of the Indian Councils Act 1892, consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 introduced an element of election for the first time during British rule.
2. The members of the Imperial Legislative Council were given the right to move a motion to amend the annual budget.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

76. Which one of the following European Powers is best associated with the Cartaz System, where the Cartaz entitled its holder freedom of movement in the Indian Ocean?

(a) The British
(b) The Dutch
(c) The Danish
(d) The Potuguese

77. Lord John Lawrence's Policy of Masterly Inactivity is related to:

(a) Afghanistan
(b) Tibet
(c) Sindh
(d) Burma

78. Which of the following statements is ***not*** correct about the Vernacular Press Act, 1878?

(a) The Magistrate's action was final and the vernacular press had no right of appeal to a court of law.
(b) It prohibited vernacular press to publish anything which might rouse feelings of antipathy between persons of different races, castes and religion.
(c) The Magistrate was authorised to deposit a security, which could be confiscated if the printer violated the Bond.
(d) It was repealed by The Indian Press Act, 1910.

79. Consider the following statements about the Charter Act of 1813:

1. The act for the first time allowed all British subjects to trade with China.
2. It followed a policy of non-interference in the religious and socio-cultural aspects of native Indians.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

80. With reference to the Anglo-Maratha wars, which of the following statements are correct regarding the Treaty of Bassein?

1. As per the treaty, the Peshwa was not allowed to keep in his employment Europeans of any nation at war with the English.
2. The Peshwa was given the absolute claim for Chauth on the Nizam of Hyderabad's dominions.
3. A native infantry of the East India Company was placed in the Peshwa's territory.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

81. Which of the following committees/ commission were associated with military reform under British rule?

1. Peel Commission
2. Sandhurst Committee
3. Ashley Eden commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

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82. Consider the following statements in the context of Swami Vivekananda:

1. He founded the Ramakrishna Mission to interpret the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramhansa.
2. He disregarded the materialism of the West and gave emphasis to the spirituality of the East.
3. The fundamental postulate of the Ramakrishna Mission is the worship of God through the service of humanity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

83. With reference to the peasant struggles during the colonial period, the *Karshaka Sanghams* were set up in the region of:

(a) United Provinces
(b) Malabar
(c) Bengal
(d) Bihar

84. Consider the following statements about the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)'s VIPER Mission:

1. It is the first resource mapping mission on any other celestial body.
2. It will determine the distribution of ice deposits and water on the moon.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

85. Which one of the following is ***not*** correct about the foreign policy of Lord Curzon?

(a) He wanted to establish a British sphere of influence over the Persian Gulf and Seistan.
(b) He sent the Younghusband mission to Tibbet.
(c) He rejected the 'realistic and common sense' policy for Afghanistan.
(d) He followed a policy of military concentration and tribal conciliation in place of exasperation, towards north-west frontier.

86. Consider the following statements regarding the Battle of Saragarhi:

1. The Battle of Saragarhi was fought between the British Raj and Afghan tribesmen.
2. The Battle took place during the governorship of Warren Hastings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

87. Which of the following events took place during the tenure of Lord Lansdowne as the viceroy of India?

1. Ilbert Bill Controversy
2. Establishment of the Indian National Congress
3. Categorisation of civil services into Imperial, Provisional and Subordinate
4. Second Factory Act
5. The Second Afghan War

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

(a) 1, 3 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 5 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

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88. Consider the following pairs with reference to the revolt of 1857:

Places		*British Commander*
1. Delhi	:	John Nicholson
2. Kanpur	:	Sir Hugh Rose
3. Jhansi	:	Collin Campbell

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

89. Which of the following statements is ***not*** correct regarding the provisions of Regulating Act of 1773?

(a) The Act brought the affairs of the Company under the control of the British Parliament.
(b) A council of ten members was appointed to assist the Governor-General.
(c) The Governor-General in Council was made supreme over other Presidencies in matters of war and peace.
(d) The Act prevented the servants of the Company from receiving any gifts.

90. With reference to Pitts India Act of 1784, consider the following statements:

1. It established Board of Control to guide the Court of Directors.
2. The Act increased the size of the Governor-General's Council.
3. The company lost the right of appointing and dismissing British officials in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

91. Consider the following statements regarding 'Shoonya' Campaign:

1. It is an initiative to promote zero-pollution delivery vehicles by working with consumers and the industry.
2. It is launched by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

92. With reference to role working-class activities during British rule, consider the following statements regarding Madras Labour Union :

1. Bahman Pestonji Wadia was the first president of the Madras Labour Union.
2. It was the first organized Trade Union in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

93. What was the objective of Azamgarh Proclamation of 1857?

(a) It offered a peace plan between British and Indian rebels.
(b) It laid down the manifesto for the rebels.
(c) It served as an ultimatum to rebel sepoys to surrender.
(d) It called upon the princely states to support the Indian rebels.

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94. She was the first woman graduate of Calcutta University and was part of the first all-women delegation of the 1889 Indian National Congress. Her address to the 1890 Congress session symbolized the fact that the Indian Freedom struggle would not remain confined to the male population and would thus upgrade the position of women.
Identify the personality from the passage given above.
(a) Sarojini Naidu
(b) Kadambini Ganguly
(c) Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay
(d) Annie Besant

95. Consider the following statements regarding National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA):
1. It is an independent regulatory body established to oversee the auditing profession and accounting standards in India.
2. It is constituted under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
3. It may take action against any functionary of a company that has the responsibility for financial reporting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

96. Consider the following statements regarding the Battle of Padmanabham :
1. It took place between Raja of Vizianagaram and the British.
2. The principal cause of this battle was the British refusal to recognize Raja's adopted son as the heir.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

97. Which of the following is ***not*** correct regarding 'shankhalipi' inscriptions, recently in news?
(a) It contains ornate spiral characters that look like conch shells or shankhas.
(b) The inscriptions consist of a small number of characters.
(c) It was used primarily for names and signatures.
(d) It is majorly found in inscriptions across southern India.

98. Which of the following statements is ***not*** correct with respect to the Ryotwari system?
(a) The fields were surveyed before the revenue assessment was made.
(b) Every registered holder of land has the right to mortgage or sell the land.
(c) Tenancy decreased drastically in south India after the introduction of Ryotwari system.
(d) The land revenue settlement is directly made with the cultivators.

99. Zojila tunnel and Z-Morh tunnel, recently in news, provide all-weather connectivity between which of the following places?
(a) Jammu and Srinagar
(b) Srinagar and Kargil
(c) Manali and Leh
(d) Tawang and Guwahati

100. The World Social Protection Report 2020-22 has been recently released by:
(a) International Labour Organisation (ILO)
(b) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
(c) Fair Labor Association (FLA)
(d) International Labor Rights Forum (ILRF)

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Q 1.B

- Ranjit Singh signed a **treaty of perpetual friendship (Treaty of Amritsar) on April 25, 1809, which forbade Ranjit Singh to cross the Sutlej and took the states east of the river Sutlej. It was signed much before the occurrence of the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49). Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Treaty of Amritsar was significant for its immediate as well as potential effects. It **checked** one of the most cherished ambitions of Ranjit Singh **to extend his rule over the entire Sikh nation by accepting the river Sutlej as the boundary** line for his dominions and the Companies. Now he directed his energies towards the west and captured Multan (1818), Kashmir (1819), and Peshawar (1834). **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The relations of Raja Ranjit Singh with the Company, from 1809 to 1839, clearly indicate the former's weak position. Although he was conscious of his weak position, he took no step to organize a coalition of other Indian princes or maintain a balance of power. Ranjit Singh died in June 1839 and with his death, the process of the decline of his empire began.
- In **June 1838**, Ranjit Singh was compelled by political compulsions **to sign the Tripartite Treaty with the English;** however, he **refused to give passage to the British army** through his territories to attack **Dost Mohammad, the Afghan Amir.**
- The Second Anglo-Sikh War was a military conflict between the Sikh Empire and the British East India Company that that **took place in 1848 and 1849.** It resulted in the fall of the Sikh Empire, and the annexation of the Punjab and what subsequently became the North-West Frontier Province, by the East India Company.

Q 2.A

- **Reason for the failure of the 1857 revolt:**
  - Certain classes and groups did not join and, in fact, working against the revolt.
  - Big zamindars acted as "break-waters to storm"; even **Awadh taluqdars** backed off once promises of land restitution were spelled out. Money-lenders and merchants suffered the wrath of the mutineers badly and anyway saw their class interests better protected under British patronage.
  - Educated Indians viewed this revolt as backward-looking, supportive of the feudal order, and as a reaction of traditional conservative forces to modernity; these people had high hopes that the British would usher in an era of modernization.
  - Most Indian rulers refused to join and often gave active help to the British. **Rulers who did not participate** included the
    - ✓ **Sindhias of Gwalior,**
    - ✓ **the Holkars of Indore,**
    - ✓ **the rulers of Patiala, Sindh, and other Sikh chieftains, and**
    - ✓ **the Maharaja of Kashmir.**
  - Indeed, by one estimate, not more than one-fourth of the total area and not more than one-tenth of the total population was affected. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 3.B

- Recently, the Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir launched **Rural Enterprises Acceleration Programme titled 'Saath' for Self Help Group (SHG) women**. The initiative will stress on mentoring and market linkages of products created by these women to transform their lives and make them independent and strong in social and financial **aspects. Under this training will be provided to women in ten different sectors in which rural women are working including Agriculture, Animal**

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Husbandry, Poultry, Handicraft, Handloom among other various sectors. It is aimed at accelerating livelihoods of rural women, associated with SHGs and which are doing small works without having appropriate knowledge as there is not much profit in their work. It also aims to teach skills to the women about marketing, packaging and branding to **turn them into job-givers and produce further employment.**

Q 4.C

- Young Bengal Movement was a radical trend that arose in the 1820s and 30s among the Bengali intellectuals. Its leader was an **anglo-Indian, Henry Vivian Derozio. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Henry Vivian Derozio's followers were known as Derozians. **He was the first nationalistic poet of modern India.**
- **Derozians carried forward Raja Ram Mohun Roy's tradition of educating people through newspapers, pamphlets, and public associations. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- They carried on public associations on public questions such as revision of the company's charter, freedom of the press, and better treatment of Indian labors in British colonies abroad.
- They also advocated for **women's rights and demanded education for them.**
- They did not succeed in creating a movement because social conditions were not ripe for their ideas to flourish.
- **They did not take up the peasant's cause and there was no other class or group in Indian society at the time which could support their advanced ideas. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- Surendranath Bannerjea described **Derozians as the pioneers of the modern civilization of Bengal.**

Q 5.B

- Jyotirao Govindrao Phule was a social reformer who worked against social evils like untouchability and the caste system and was a strong advocate of women empowerment and education of girl child.
- Phule was born on April 11, 1827, in present-day Maharashtra and belonged to the Mali caste of gardeners.
- He and his wife Savitrirao Phule fought for the education of girl students and opened a school in 1848.
- Phule vehemently opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage. In 1863, he, along with his wife, opened an infanticide prevention centre where pregnant widows could safely give birth and care for infants.
- **Phule along with his followers formed Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873 which meant 'Seekers of Truth' in order to attain equal social and economic benefits for the lower castes in Maharashtra. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Jyotirao Phule was a propagator of rational thinking and encouraged the education of Dalits and the girl child. He dedicated his book Gulamgiri (slavery) to the African American movement to end slavery.
- It is believed by many that it was Phule who first used the term 'Dalit' for the depiction of oppressed masses often placed outside the 'varna system'.
- **Phule was critical of the Congress and National movement for its neglect of the conditions of weaker sections and oppressed classes. He believed that mostly the upper caste leaders were involved in the nationalist movement and dominated Congress. He believed that once the British would leave, the people of the upper caste would use their power and authority to oppress and subjugate the people belonging to lower castes. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Phule not only wanted the country to become independent of the British control but also from various social evils that had crept in the society.
- **Phule was bestowed with the title of Mahatma in 1888, by a Maharashtrian social activist Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 6.C

- The history of the Indian press begins with the coming of the Europeans.
- **The Portuguese were the first European nation** who brought a printing press to India and the **first book published in India** was by the **Jesuits of Goa in 1557**.
- **In 1684 the English East India Company set up a printing press in Bombay**. For about a century no newspapers were published in the Company's territories because the Company's servants in India wished to withhold the news of their malpractices and abuses of 'private trading' from reaching London.
- **The first attempts to publish newspapers in India were made by the disgruntled employees of the East India Company who sought to expose the malpractices of Private trade. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

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- **In 1776 William Bolts**, being censured by the court of Directors for private trading, resigned his service and the Company and announced his intention to publish a newspaper and made it known that he had in his possession "in manuscript many things to communicate which most intimately concerned every individual." The official quarters at once reacted and Bolts' scheme ended in embryo.
- It was **James Augustus Hickey** who **published the first newspaper** in **India entitled The Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser** in the year **1780.** For his outspoken criticism of Government officials and scurrilous attacks on the Governor-General and the chief Justice, Hickey's press was seized in 1782.
    - The following years saw the appearance of new publications like The Calcutta Gazette (1784), The Bengal Journal (1785), The Oriental Magazine of Calcutta or Calcutta Amusement (1785), The Calcutta Chronicle (1786). The Madras Courier (1788), The Bombay Herald (1789) etc. The promoters of these new publications profited from Hickey's bitter experience and avoided clash with the authorities.

Q 7.B

- White shipping information refers to exchange of relevant advance information on the identity and movement of **commercial non-military merchant vessels. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Being aware of the identity of these vessels is imperative to preventing any potential threat from the sea from impinging on the coastal and offshore security of the country. The 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attack is a case in point. Indian Navy has thus been working towards achieving complete Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) along with all other concerned agencies like the coast guard, customs, ports, fisheries, etc.
- **Recently, Indian Navy signed an MoU with Royal Navy of Oman for exchange of White Shipping Information in September 2021**. The MoU was signed at Maritime Security Center (MSC), Muscat. The signing of the MoU between Royal Navy of Oman and Indian Navy would facilitate information exchange on merchant shipping traffic, through IFC-IOR, India and MSC, Oman and contribute to enhanced maritime safety and security in the region. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 8.D

- **Gauri Shankar Mishra :**
    - **Gauri Shankar Mishra along with Indra Narayan Dwivedi was instrumental in the formation of UP Kisan Sabha in 1918 and was supported by Madan Mohan Malaviya in this effort.**
    - The U.P. Kisan Sabha demonstrated considerable activity, and by June 1919 had established at least 450 branches in 173 tehsils of the province.
    - The Kisan movement of the United Provinces played a very prominent role in the Independence of India.
- **N. G. Ranga :**
    - N G Ranga was an Indian freedom fighter, parliamentarian, and farmer leader. He was born on November 7, 1900, at Nidubrolu, Guntur Dist, Andhra Pradesh, India.
    - In 1930 Ranga joined the freedom movement inspired by Mahatma Gandhi. He led the ryot agitation in 1933. After he launched the Kisan Congress party. He held historic discussions with Gandhiji on the demand for a "rythu-coolie state".
    - **N.G Ranga was the first general secretary of the All India Kisan Sabha formed in 1936.**
    - **N.G Ranga was also the founder-president of the Swatantra Party.**
- **Swami Sahajanand Saraswati**
    - Sahajanand Saraswati was an ascetic, a nationalist and a peasant leader of India.
    - The Kisan Sabha movement started in Bihar under the leadership of Saraswati who had formed in 1929 the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) in order to mobilise peasant grievances against the zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights, and thus sparking the farmers' movements in India.
    - **Gradually the peasant movement intensified and spread across the rest of India. All these radical developments on the peasant front culminated in the formation of the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in April 1936 with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati elected as its first President.**
    - Swami Sahajanand Saraswati also organized the Bakasht Movement in Bihar in 1937–1938. "Bakasht" means self-cultivated. The movement was against the eviction of tenants from Bakasht lands by zamindars and led to the passing of the Bihar Tenancy Act and the Bakasht Land Tax.
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

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Q 9.C

- The **orthodox section among the Muslim ulema** who were the standard-bearers of traditional Islamic learning organized the **Deoband movement.**
- It was a **revivalist movement** with twin objectives – to propagate among the Muslims the pure teachings of Quran and Hai and to **keep alive the spirit of jihad against foreign rule. Whereas, the Aligarh school aimed at the welfare of the Muslim community through the support of the British government. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The school curricula **shut out English education and Western education**. The instruction was in the original **Islamic religion** whereas the **Aligarh movement** aimed at the **welfare of the Muslim community through western education. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- In 1888, Deoband ulema issued a **religious decree (fatwa) against Syed Ahmed Khan's organizations 'the United Patriotic Association' and 'The Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental Association.**
- The main opposition by the Deoband school was against the activities of Syed Ahmed Khan as Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental colleges were established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in Aligarh in 1875 for the education of Western Sciences and arts and Muslim religion.

Q 10.C

- The Ministry of Ayush and Ministry of Women and Child Development jointly organised a webinar on the importance of 'Poshan Vatika' (Nutri Garden) for the alleviation of malnutrition.
- Poshan Abhiyaan aims to encourage convergence among various Ministries to tackle the problem of malnutrition. **Plantation of nutritional and herbal trees under PoshanVatika would reduce external dependency and make communities Atmanirbhar for their nutritional security. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Poshan Vatika can play an important role in enhancing dietary diversity by providing micronutrients through constant supply of fruits and vegetables sufficient to meet the family's requirements, which can prove to be a sustainable model for providing food security and diversity to combat malnutrition at the household or community level.
- **Ministry of Ayush will collaborate with 3,000 Aanganwadis to take forward the campaign of establishing Poshan Vatikas** and will also decide the nutritional and herbal trees that will be planted there. Plants such as Moringa, Guava, Banana and Tulsi are great candidates to plant in a Poshan Vatika as they deal with problems of malnutrition in women and children. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 11.D

- India and Russia are set to sign a bilateral military logistics agreement in the coming months. **The India-Russia bilateral agreement is called the Reciprocal Exchange of Logistics Agreement (RELOS). Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- The RELOS, which has seen several delays, gives India access to Russian facilities in the Arctic region which is seeing increased global activity as new shipping routes open up and India's own investments in the Russian Far East.
- **India has signed several logistics agreements with all Quad countries, France, Singapore and South Korea** beginning with the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) with the U.S. in 2016. The agreements are administrative arrangements facilitating access to military facilities for exchange of fuel and provisions on mutual agreement simplifying logistical support and increasing operational turnaround of the military when operating away from India.

Q 12.D

- Tipu Sultan was the son of Haider Ali, a professional soldier who climbed the ranks in the army of the Wodeyar king of Mysore and ultimately took power in 1761.
- Tipu was born in 1750 and, as a 17-year-old, fought in the First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) and subsequently, against the Marathas and in the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84).
- Haider died while this war was on, and Tipu succeeded him in 1782.
- Tipu was a patron of science and technology. He is credited as the **'pioneer of rocket technology in India.** He wrote a military manual explaining the operation of rockets. He was also a pioneer in introducing sericulture to the Mysore State. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- He devised a **land revenue system based on detailed surveys and classification**, in which the tax was imposed directly on the peasant, and collected through salaried agents in cash, widening the state's resource base. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

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- He modernized agriculture, **gave tax breaks for developing wastelands, built irrigation infrastructure and repaired old dams, and promoted agricultural manufacturing and sericulture. Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 13.C

- Recently the Central banks of countries such as **Australia, Singapore, Malaysia and South Africa launched a Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDC) Scheme** with the aim of developing prototype shared platforms for cross-border transactions by using multiple CBDCs. It would enable the financial institutions to transact directly with each other across CBDCs and eliminate the requirement for intermediaries and reduce the time and cost of transactions.
- **Statement 1 and statement 2 are correct:** A central bank digital currency (CBDC) is the virtual format of a fiat currency for a particular nation or region. It is an electronic record or digital token of the official currency and is issued and is regulated by its monetary authority. **The main advantages of CBDCs are that they can simplify the implementation of monetary and fiscal policy and promote financial inclusion in an economy by bringing the unbanked into the financial system**. The main disadvantages of CBDCs are that they are a centralized form of currency and can erode the privacy of citizens.
- e-Rupi is the voucher based digital payment system launched by government of India for domestic transaction. It is backed by the Indian rupee as the underlying asset. It's nature of prepaid and specificity of its purpose makes it different to a virtual currency.

Q 14.D

- The chief instrument through which the nationalist-minded Indians spread the message of patriotism and modern economic, social and political ideas and created an all-India consciousness was the press.
- Large numbers of nationalist newspapers made their appearance during the second half of the 19th century.
- In their columns, the official policies were constantly criticized; the Indian point of view was put forward; the people were asked to unite and work for national welfare; and ideas of self-government, democracy, industrialization, etc., were popularised among the people.
- The press also enabled nationalist workers living in different parts of the country to exchange views with one another.
- Some of the prominent nationalist newspapers of the period were:
  - The Hindu Patriot, the Amrita Bazar Patrika, the **Indian Mirror**, the Bengalee, the Som Prakash and the Sanjivani in **Bengal**;
  - **Rast Goftar**, the Nate Opinion, the Indu Prakash, the Mahratta, and the Kesari in **Bombay**
  - The Hindu, the Swadesamitran, the Andhra Prakasika, and the **Kerala Patrika** in **Madras**
  - The Advocate, the Hindustani, and the Azad in U. P.
  - The Tribune, the Akhbar-i-Am, and the Koh-i-Noor in Punjab
- **Hence, all the pairs are correctly matched.**

Q 15.D

- Lord Cornwallis realized the need for police reforms and he made many changes in the police organization. In this respect, he went back to, and modernised the old Indian system of thanas. This put India ahead of Britain where a system of police had not developed yet.
- He divested the Zamindars of their policing powers, divided the district into thanas or units of police jurisdiction of twenty to thirty miles. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Each unit was under an officer known as the Daroga who was appointed by the magistrates and placed under their supervision. Darogas came to be seen as the instrument of the Company's power and control over the rural areas. **The daroga was an Indian. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **The post of the District Superintendent of Police was created to head the police organisation in a district. Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- In the villages, the duties of the police continued to be performed by the village watchmen who were maintained by the villagers.

Q 16.A

- **Madras Mahajana Sabha** was an Indian nationalist organization based in the Madras Presidency. **In May 1884, M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer, and P. Anandacharlu established the Madras Mahajana Sabha.** The members of the Mahajan Sabha felt the necessity of creating an organization at the All India level to relieve and free the nation from the clutches of British rule and solve the problems of Indians. **Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**

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- **Sisir Kumar Ghosh** was a noted Indian journalist, founder of the Amrita Bazar Patrika, a noted Bengali language newspaper in 1868, and a freedom fighter from Bengal. **He started the India League in 1875 with the object of stimulating the sense of nationalism amongst the people.** He was also a Vaishnavite, remembered for writings on mystic-saint Lord Chaitanya, and penning a book on him titled Lord Gauranga or Salvation for All in 1897. **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **Bombay Presidency Association was started in 1885 by Pheroshah Mehta, Badruddin Tayabji, and KT Telang.** The reactionary policies of Lytton and the Ilbert Bill controversy caused a political commotion in Bombay and led to the formation of the Bombay Presidency Association. **Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

Q 17.B

- In 1602, the United East India Company of the Netherlands was formed and given permission by the Dutch government to trade in the East Indies including India. The Dutch founded their **first factory in Masaulipatam in Andhra Pradesh** in 1605. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- They went on to establish trading centers in different parts of India and thus became a threat to the Portuguese. They captured Nagapatam near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese and made it their main stronghold in South India.
- Participating in the redistributive or carrying trade, they brought to the islands of the Far East various articles and merchandise from India. They carried indigo manufactured in the Yamuna valley and Central India, textiles and silk from Bengal, Gujarat, and the Coromandel, saltpeter from Bihar and opium, and rice from the Ganga valley.

Q 18.A

- In September 1901, **Lord Curzon summoned the highest educational officers of the Government throughout India and representatives of universities at a round table conference at Simla.** The Conference opened with a speech by the Viceroy in which he surveyed the whole field of education in India. This was followed by the **appointment of a Commission under the presidency of Sir Thomas Raleigh on 27 January 1902** to enquire into the condition and prospects of universities in India and to recommend proposals for improving their constitution and working. Evidently, the Commission was precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education. As a result of the **report of the recommendations of the Commission the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.** The main objective of the Act was to improve the condition of education in India and upgrade the system to a better level. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Main Provisions of Indian Universities Act, 1904
  - The Indian Universities Act, 1904 laid down that the number of Fellows of a university shall not be less than fifty or more than a hundred and a Fellow should normally hold office for a period of six years instead of for life.
  - The Indian Universities Act, 1904 introduced the principle of election in the constitution of the Senate. According to this Act., 20 fellows are to be elected in the Universities of Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay and 15 in other Universities.
  - **The rules in regard to granting recognition were made more strict. In order to raise the standards of education, the Syndicate could call for the inspection of colleges imparting higher education. The private colleges were required to keep a proper standard of efficiency. The Government approval was necessary for grant of affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - The Government reserved the right to make amendments and reforms and give approval to the rules framed by the Senates of the University and also it can frame regulations itself if the Senate fails to frame these regulations in time.
  - Hence, The Government's control over the universities was further increased by vesting the government with powers to veto the regulations passed by the Senate of a university. The Government could also make additions or alterations in the regulations framed by the Senate and even frame regulations itself over and above the head of the Senate.

Q 19.A

- Between 1793 and 1813, these British manufacturers launched a campaign against the company, its trade monopoly, and the privileges it enjoyed. Ultimately, they succeeded in **abolishing the East India Company's monopoly** of Indian trade. With this India became an economic colony of Industrial England.
- **The decline of Urban Handicrafts:** The consequence of these changes in the composition of India's exports and imports, was a rapid decline in the demand for products of various urban handicrafts which at

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one time were so famous and in a flourishing condition. Now, these urban handicrafts in India were unable to successfully face the challenge posed by free imports into India of cheap manufactured goods produced on a large scale in factories in England. This resulted in the decline of urban handicrafts in India.

- **Commercialization of Agriculture:** A large number of commercial crops such as t**ea, coffee, indigo, opium, cotton, jute, sugarcane, and oilseed** were introduced. subsistence farming began gradually to give place to what is known as ' commercialization of agriculture '. Instead of growing all types of crops for home consumption as was the traditional practice, farmers began to produce one or two crops suitable to the region and which could be sold for the highest profit.
- **The emergence of the Managing Agency System:** The most important among the institutions that came into existence during the second half of the 19th century were the European Managing Agency Houses. 'Managing Agency House' was the peculiar product of the Indo-British relations during the 19th century. The Managing Agency Houses raised funds in England and India and took responsibility on behalf of the clients (who had retired from service in India after making a lot of money and generally resided in England) to run industries or trading establishments in India.
- **Increasing Pressure on Agriculture:** Gradually several handicrafts in urban areas declined or in some cases vanished for all practical purposes. The unfortunate men who were traditionally engaged in those handicrafts took mostly to agriculture, claiming a share in the family land, to which they were entitled according to the Hindu and Muslim laws of succession and inheritance. This **sudden swelling in the number of agriculturists** resulted in sub-division and fragmentation of agricultural land.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 20.B

- Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose founded the **Indian Association of Calcutta in 1876.** This association was aimed to unify Indian people on a common political program and create a strong public opinion on political questions. As a pre-congress association, the Indian Association of Calcutta first took up the issue of reduction of the maximum age limit for the Indian Civil Services examination from 21 years to 18 years. Led by Surendranath Banerjee who himself qualified for the Indian Civil Services, the association organized an all India agitation against this reactionary policy of reducing maximum age by Lord Lytton. This agitation is **popularly known as the Indian Civil Service agitation. Hence option (b) is the correct answer**

Q 21.B

- At the time Auckland came to India as Governor-General in 1836, there were alarming reports from Teheran about Russian advances. Russian ambition in Central Asia dates from the acquisition of Georgia in 1801. The Russo-Persian wars of 1811-13 and 1826-28 greatly humbled Persia and she was compelled to surrender important territories round the Caspian Sea to Russia besides being forbidden to keep armed vessels in that sea. Russian influence replaced British influence in Persia and thwarted an English scheme for the establishment of a new route by the Euphrates river to India.
- The increased Russian influence in Persia after the Treaty of Turkomanchai (1828) alarmed English mind about possible Russian design on India. **There was a search for a 'scientific frontier'. The passes of the north-west seemed to hold the keys to the gateway of India. It was felt that Afghanistan should be under the control of a friendly prince.** The politicians of the day felt that the fall of Herat meant, for both political and geographical reasons, the removal of the last barrier on any possible march to India.
- **Both Lord Palmerston, British Foreign Secretary, and Auckland advocated a Forward Policy** and thought in terms of bringing Afghanistan within their political ambit and signed a **Tripartite treaty(June 1938)** with Shah Suja and Ranjit Singh. The treaty provided that Shah Shuja would be reinstated on the throne of Kabul with the armed assistance of the Sikhs. The Company was to remain in the background jingling the money bag'. In return Shah Shuja bound himself to conduct his foreign relations with the advice of the English and the Sikhs; he further recognised the Maharaja's claims over the afghan territories on the right bank of the Indus and also gave up his sovereign rights over the Amirs of Sind in return for a large sum of money. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 22.B

- A major landmark in the development of English education was the **Wood's Despatch of 1854.** Sir Charles Wood, the president of the **Board of Control, in 1854** laid down the policy which became the guiding principle of the education program of the government of India.
- The major recommendations of the Despatch were as follows:

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- It asked the government of India to assume responsibility for the **education of the masses,** thus **repudiating the 'downward filtration theory**', at least on paper.
- It systematized the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at the bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras
- the creation of a department of public instruction in each of the five provinces of the company's territory,
- **the establishment of universities at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras,**
- the establishment of the network of graded schools-high schools, middle schools and elementary schools,
- the establishment of teachers training institutions,
- the promotion of vernacular schools,
- **the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid for financial help to the schools, etc.**

- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 23.C

- **Born Mul Shankar Tiwari, Dayananda** was a prolific socio-religious reformer. Dayananda understood that Hinduism had strayed away from its roots and had become tainted. He decided that **to restore the true religion, it was needed to go back to the Vedas.**
- He promised his Guru Virajananda, that he would strive hard **to reinstate the position of the Vedas to its rightful honored place** in the Hindu religion and way of life. He was staunchly against rituals and superstitions. He criticized the concept of humans attaining moksha (salvation) to seek union with God. Instead, he advocated that God, soul, and matter (Prakriti) are all distinct and eternal entities. He also opposed the belief in the principles of niyati (destiny). He stated that every individual must work on his own for his salvation.
- He also exhorted the importance of cows for the prosperity of the nation and encouraged the adoption of Hindi for national integration.
- He founded the Arya Samaj on April 7, 1875. Through this reform movement, he stressed One God and rejected idol worship. He also advocated against the extolled position of priests in Hinduism. He also established Vedic schools for the education of girls and boys of all castes. Arya Samaj was also involved in Shuddhi ceremonies to reconvert people who had converted from Hinduism to other faiths.
- He wrote three books, viz. Satyartha Prakash, Veda-Bhashya Bhumika, and Veda-Bhashya and toured India extensively to spread his teachings. He had given the slogan 'India for the Indians'. This slogan became the basis of the Indian National Congress during the Calcutta session, remarkable for the slogan Swaraj. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- **Please Note:** India for Indians is also the title of a book authored by C.R Das. He was the first to give the call for Swaraj as "India for Indians" in 1876, a call later taken up by Lokmanya Tilak.

Q 24.B

- **Asiatic Society of Bengal**, a scholarly society was founded in **1784, by Sir William Jones,** a British lawyer, and Orientalist, to encourage Oriental studies. Until Jones's death (1794) it was the vehicle for his ideas about the importance of Hindu culture and learning and about the vital role of Sanskrit in the Aryan languages. Indians were first admitted as members in 1829. **Hence pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- **The Calcutta Madrasah** was established by **Warren Hastings in 1781** for the study of Muslim law and related subjects.
- **The Sanskrit College was established by Jonathan Duncan,** the resident, at Benaras in 1791 for the study of Hindu law and philosophy. **Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
- **Fort William College was set up by Wellesley** in 1800 for the training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802).
- **The Hindu College of Calcutta** was founded in **1817** and the foundation committee was headed by **Raja Ram Mohan Roy,** the great Social Reformer. It was established with the primary objective of providing tuition to the 'sons of respectable Hindus, in the English and Indian languages and in the literature and science of Europe and Asia'. **Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**
- It was **David Hare** who developed the idea of founding a school for English education among the natives. The committee succeeded in getting funds and established the college.

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Q 25.A

- Recently, India along with other Group of 24 (G24) member nations, has objected to the withdrawal of unilateral measures like the equalisation levy (EL) in one go and called for gradual withdrawal of 'Google tax'.
- The Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs and Development (G-24) coordinates the position of developing countries on monetary and development issues in the deliberations and decisions of the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWI). The G-24 was established in 1971 by the Group of 77 (G-77) as one of its Chapters, and formally created in 1972. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- In particular, the G-24 focuses on issues on the agendas of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) and the Development Committee (DC) as well as in other relevant international fora.
- Members of G-24 group are spread equally over Asia, Africa and Latin America. From Asia, the members include Lebanon, Pakistan, **India,** Iran, the Philippines, Syria and Sri Lanka. There are eight members each from Africa and Latin America. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 26.A

- One of the most militant and widespread of the peasant movements during British rule was the Indigo Revolt of 1859-60. The indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, compelled the tenants to grow indigo which they processed in factories set up in rural (mofussil) areas.
- **The planters forced the peasants to take a meager amount as advance and enter into fraudulent contracts. The price paid for the indigo plants was far below the market price.**
- Since the enforcement of forced and fraudulent contracts through the courts was a difficult and prolonged process, the planters resorted to a reign of terror to coerce the peasants. Kidnapping, illegal confinement in factory godowns, flogging, attacks on women and children, etc.
- Initially, the peasants made an attempt to get redressal through peaceful means. They sent numerous petitions to the authorities and organized peaceful demonstrations. Their anger exploded in September 1859 when they asserted their right not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals backed by the police and the courts.
- The planters then attacked with another weapon, their zamindari powers. They threatened the rebellious ryots with eviction or enhancement of rent. The ryots replied by going on a rent strike. They refused to pay the enhanced rents and they physically resisted attempts to evict them. They also gradually learnt to use the legal machinery to enforce their rights. **They joined together and raised funds to fight court cases filed against them, and they initiated legal action on their own against the planters. They also used the weapon of social boycott to force a planter's servants to leave him.**
- Ultimately, the planters could not withstand the united resistance of the ryots, and they gradually began to close their factories. The cultivation of indigo was virtually wiped out from the districts of Bengal by the end of 1860.
- A significant feature of the Indigo Revolt was the role of the intelligentsia of Bengal which organized a powerful campaign in support of the rebellious peasantry. It carried on newspaper campaigns, organized mass meetings, prepared memoranda on peasants' grievances and supported them in their legal battles.
- **Outstanding in this respect was the role of Harish Chandra Mukherji, editor of the Hindoo Patriot. He published regular reports from his correspondents in the rural areas on planters' oppression, officials' partisanship and peasant resistance. He himself wrote with passion, anger and deep knowledge of the problem which, he raised to a high political plane.**
- Din Bandhu Mitra's play, Neel Darpan, was to gain great fame for vividly portraying the oppression by the planters.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 27.C

- In 1715, an English mission led by John Surman to the court of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar secured three famous farmans, giving the Company many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat, and Hyderabad.
- The farmans thus obtained were regarded the Magna Carta of the Company.
- Their important terms were:
- In Bengal, the **Company's imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties excepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.**
- The Company was permitted to issue **dastaks (passes)** for the transportation of such goods. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.

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- In Hyderabad, the Company retained its existing privilege of freedom from duties in trade and had to pay the prevailing rent only for Madras.
- In Surat, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, the East India Company was exempted from the levy of all duties.
- It was decreed that **the coins of the Company minted at Bombay were to be accepted as currency throughout the Mughal empire. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- But The Company's servants extended this privilege to their own coastal trade, inter- Asian trade, and finally the inland trade. This was an obvious usurpation.

Q 28.D

- The **subsidiary alliance system** was used by **Lord Wellesley,** who was **governor-general from 1798-1805,** to build an empire in India.
- Under the system, the allying Indian state's ruler was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.
- The Indian ruler had to agree to the posting of a British resident in his court.
- The Indian ruler could not employ any European in his service without the prior consultation with the Company.
- Nor could he go to war or negotiate with any other Indian ruler without consulting the governor-general.
- In return for all this, the British would defend the ruler from his enemies and adopt a policy of non-interference in the internal matters of the allied state.
- The Indian princes who accepted the subsidiary system were:
  - **the Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800),**
  - the ruler of Mysore (1799),
  - the ruler of Tanjore (October 1799),
  - **the Nawab of Awadh (November 1801),**
  - the Peshwa (December 1801),
  - the Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803),
  - the Sindhia (February 1804),
  - the Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818).
  - **The Holkars were the last Maratha confederation to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1818. Hence option (d) is correct answer.**

Q 29.D

- **Sir Surendranath Banerjee** was one of the earliest Indian political leaders during British Rule. **He founded a nationalist organization called the Indian Association of Calcutta, after getting discontented with the conservative and pro-landlord policies of the British Indian Association,** through which he led two sessions of the Indian National Conference in 1883 and 1885, along with Anandamohan Bose. Banerjee later became a senior member of the Indian National Congress. Surendranath repudiated Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms, unlike Congress, and with many liberal leaders, he left Congress and founded a new organization named Indian National Liberation Federation in 1919. He was one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress, He is given the epithet of Rashtraguru. Upon his return to India in June 1875, Banerjee became an **English professor at the Metropolitan Institution, the Free Church Institution, and at the Rippon College, now Surendranath College, founded by him in 1882.** He began delivering public speeches on nationalist and liberal political subjects, as well as Indian history. Surendranath was influenced by the writings of Italian nationalist Giuseppe Mazzini. He studied the writings of Mazzini in his stay in England (1874-1875) on Anandmohan's suggestion. In 1879, **he bought the newspaper, The Bengalee** (founded in 1862 by Girish Chandra Ghosh) and edited it for 40 years. He became the first Indian to go to jail in performance of his duty as a journalist. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer**
- **Subhas Chandra Bose** was an Indian nationalist whose defiant patriotism made him a hero in India, but whose attempts during World War II to rid India of British rule with the help of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan left a troubled legacy. The honorific Netaji (Hindustani: "Respected Leader") was first applied to Bose in Germany in early 1942—by the Indian soldiers of the Indische Legion (English: Indian Legion) and by the German and Indian officials in the Special Bureau for India in Berlin. It is now used throughout India.
- **Kashinath Trimbak Telang** was an Indologist and Indian judge at Bombay High Court. Telang was active in politics from 1872 to 1889. He was nominated to the Bombay legislative council in 1884 but declined a similar position on the viceroy's council. He and fellow Bombay lawyers, Pherozshah Mehta, and Badruddin Tyabji were the founders of the Bombay Presidency Association. He was the secretary of the reception committee for the inaugural meeting of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

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- **Romesh Chunder Dutt** was an Indian civil servant, economic historian, writer, and translator of Ramayana and Mahabharata. Dutt is considered a national leader of the pre-Gandhian era and was a contemporary of Dadabhai Naoroji and Justice Ranade. He was president of the Indian National Congress in 1899. He was also a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Q 30.A

- Adi-movements emerged as a radicalized attempt by Scheduled Castes or Dalits in the 20th century aiming towards the removal of social evil practices of Indian society which were discriminatory and exploitative in nature.
- During 1920-30s a new kind of ideology emerged known as *Adi* , where Adi means original and it became common usage for those who were earlier known as untouchables or Dalit. Through this term, they identify themselves as the original inhabitants or indigenous population of India.
- This was spread across the southern and northern parts of pre-independent India and the areas affected by it were Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- **In 1922, Swami Acchutanand launched the Adi Hindu movement to bring awareness among Hindus.**
    - **According to him Aryans defeated the indigenous Kings of India and deceitfully branded indigenous inhabitants of India as Dalit and destroyed their culture and established Hindu social order based on their principles.**
    - He also organized various public events to take the movement forward. From 1922 to 1930, he organized eight national conventions, three special conventions, 15 provincial conventions and hundreds of district-level conventions of the Adi-Hindu movement.
    - Swami Acchutanand was against the reformation works of Arya and Brahmo Samaj because according to him both of these social organizations were not dealing directly with the cause of untouchability and were containing the elements of Brahmanism which again was discriminating Dalit in gaining full equality and justice.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 31.C

- Awadh remained an independent entity till 7 **February 1856 when Lord Dalhousie** annexed it to the British Empire in India.
- In simple terms, the **doctrine stated that the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property**, but not the state; it was for the paramount power (the British) to decide whether to bestow the state on the adopted son or to annex it. The doctrine was stated to be based on Hindu law and Indian customs, but Hindu law seemed to be somewhat inconclusive on this point, and the instances of an Indian sovereign annexing the state of his vassal on account of 'lapse' (i.e., leaving no issue as heir) were rather rare.
- **Annexation of Awadh: Lord Dalhousie** was keen on annexing the kingdom of Awadh. But the task presented certain difficulties.
- For one, the Nawabs of Avadh had been British allies since the Battle of Buxar, Moreover, they had been most obedient to the British over the years. The Nawab of Avadh had many heirs and could not, therefore, be covered by the Doctrine of Lapse. Some other pretext had to be found for depriving him of his dominions. Finally, Lord Dalhousie hit upon the idea of alleviating the plight of the people of Avadh. **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was accused of having misgoverned** his state and of refusing to introduce reforms. His state was therefore annexed in 1856. **Hence both statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- Undoubtedly, the degeneration of the administration of Avadh was a painful reality for its people. The Nawabs of Avadh, like other princes of the day, were selfish rulers absorbed in self-indulgence who cared little for good administration or for the welfare of the people. But the responsibility for this state of affairs was in part that of the British who had at least since 1801 controlled and indirectly governed Avadh.
- In reality, it was the **immense potential of Awadh as a market for Manchester goods** that excited Dalhousie's greed and aroused his „philanthropic" feelings. And for similar reasons, to satisfy Britain's growing demand for raw cotton, Dalhousie took away the cotton-producing province of Berav from the Nizam in 1853.

Q 32.A

- **Dadabhai Naoroji started the East India Association in London in 1867.** The association's main goal was to make the people of the UK aware of the conditions in India and generate popular support among British People for Indian Welfare. This association is also called the predecessor to the Indian National Congress. **Hence statement 1 is not correct**

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- **The Bengal Landholder's Society and British India Society merged together to form British India Association in 1851.** Post-merger, they used to submit petitions for the grievances of common people as well. They had submitted a petition to British Parliament with suggestions for the new Charter Law of the company. The suggestions were – a separate legislative council of popular nature, Abolition of the stamp, salt, and abkari duties, reducing the salaries of British officers at higher posts, etc. In the Charter Act of 1853, one of the above suggestions was incorporated and the Governor General's Council for Legislative purposes was expanded by adding 6 new members. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Poona Sarvanajanik Sabha was started in 1870 by Mahadev Govind Ranade and** his associates in Pune. They aimed to be a connecting link between the Government and the common people. It also worked for the legal rights of the peasants.
- **Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty established Madras Native Association in 1852** as a platform for educated Indians to protest against any injustice on the part of the British. It was the first Indian political organization in the Madras Presidency. Chetty served as its first president. The organization frequently locked horns with Christian missionaries. **Hence statement 3 is correct**

Q 33.B

- One of the most important developments in 1920 was the formation of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC). Lokamanya Tilak, who had developed a close association with Bombay workers was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the AITUC.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai, the famous Extremist leader from Punjab, was AITUC's first president and Dewan Chaman Lal, who was to become a major name in the Indian labour movement, was its first General Secretary.**
- **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The manifesto issued to the workers by the AITUC urged them not only to organize themselves but also to intervene in nationalist politics.
- Apart from Lajpat Rai, several of the leading nationalists of the time became closely associated with the AITUC. C.R. Das presided over its third and fourth sessions, and among the other prominent names associated with AITUC were C.F. Andrews, J.M. Sengupta, Subhas Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Satyamurti.
- **The Indian National Congress at its Gaya session in 1922 welcomed the formation of the AITUC and formed a committee consisting of prominent Congressmen to assist its work.**
- **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- C.R. Das, in his presidential address to the Gaya Congress, said that the Congress must 'take labour and the peasantry in hand and organize them both from the point of view of their own special interests and also from the point of view of the higher ideal which demands satisfaction of their special interests and the devotion of such interests to the cause of Swaraj.
- **The All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was formed to provide representation for India at the International Labor Organization (ILO).**

Q 34.A

- **Sree Narayana Guru (1856-1928) preached the doctrine of 'One caste, One religion, One God.'**
- **One of his atheist disciples, Sahadaran Ayyapan, changed it into 'no religion, no caste and no God for mankind.**
- Sree Narayan Guru started the SNDP (Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana) Movement in 1903 among the **Ezhavas of Kerala**, who were a backward caste of toddy tappers and were considered to be untouchables. He took steps for several issues for the Ezhavas such as
  - the right of admission to Public schools.
  - recruitment to government services.
  - access to roads and entry to temples
  - political representations
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 35.B

- **Indian (National) Social Conference was founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao in 1887.** It was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress.
- Its first session was held in Madras in December 1887. The Conference met annually as a subsidiary convention of the Indian National Congress, at the same venue, and focused attention on social reform.
- The Conference advocated inter-caste marriages and opposed kulinism and polygamy. **It launched the famous "Pledge Movement" to inspire people to take an oath to prohibit child marriage.**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

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Q 36.C

- Recently, the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare released **Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)'s 3rd State Food Safety Index 2021(SFSI)** to measure the performance of states and union territories (UTs). **The index is developed by FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India).** It measures the performance of states/UTs on five significant parameters of Food Safety that includes
- Human Resource's and Institutional Data
- Compliance
- Food Testing – Infrastructure and Surveillance
- Training & Capacity Building
- Consumer Empowerment.
- **Rankings in State Food Safety Index 2021:**
- Among the larger states, Gujarat was the top ranking state, followed by Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Among the smaller states, Goa stood first followed by Meghalaya and Manipur. Among UTs, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and New Delhi secured top ranks.

Q 37.D

- **Guruvayur Satyagraha took place in (1931–32) in the present Thrissur district, which was then part of Ponnani Taluk of Malabar district, now part of Kerala. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **It was an effort to allow entry for untouchables into the Guruvayur Temple. Hence, statement 1 is not correct**
- It was led by K. Kelappan, who undertook a hunger strike for 12 days until it was abandoned because of a request from Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress.
- Kelappan was popularly known as Kerala Gandhi.
- Mahad Satyagrah was launched by Ambedkar to establish the right of untouchables to draw water from public wells and tanks.

Q 38.D

- **India and the United States of America (USA) recently launched the "Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue (CAFMD)"**. The CAFMD is one of the two tracks of the India-U.S. Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 partnership launched at the Leaders' Summit on Climate in April 2021. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- It will provide both countries an opportunity to renew collaborations on climate change while addressing financing aspects and deliver climate finances primarily as grants and concessional finance as envisaged under the Paris Agreement.
- It will also help to demonstrate how the world can align swift climate action with inclusive and resilient economic development, taking into account national circumstances and sustainable development priorities.
- **Pillars to the CAFM:**
  - **Climate Action Pillar**: It would have joint proposals looking at ways in which emissions could be reduced in the next decade.
  - **Finance Pillar**: Through this the US will collaborate in attracting capital and enhancing the enabling environment to deploy 450 GW of renewable energy capacity in India and demonstrate and scale innovative clean energy technologies and promote bilateral clean energy investment and trade.
  - **Adaptation and Resilience:** The two countries will collaborate in building capacities to "measure and manage climate risks".

Q 39.C

- Between 12.5 million and 14 million years ago, **members of a genus of otters called Vishnuonyx** lived in the major rivers of southern Asia. Fossils of these now extinct otters were first discovered in sediments found in the foothills of the Himalayas. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- A newly found fossil indicates it had travelled as far as Germany. Researchers have discovered the fossil of a previously unknown species, which they have named Vishnuonyx neptuni, meaning 'Neptune's Vishnu'. The species was discovered from 11.4-million-year-old strata in the area of Hammerschmiede, which is a fossil site in Bavaria, Germany.
- This is the first discovery of any member of the Vishnuonyx genus in Europe; it is also its most northern and western record till date. Vishnuonyx were mid-sized predators that weighed, on average, 10-15 kg. Before this, the genus was known only in Asia and Africa.

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Q 40.A

- **Indian Councils Act of 1861**
  - It initiated the **process of decentralization** by **restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.** It, thus, reversed the centralizing tendency that **started from the Regulating Act of 1773** and reached its climax under the **Charter Act of 1833**. This policy of legislative devolution resulted in the grant of almost complete internal autonomy to the provinces in 1937. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - The Act by vesting legislative powers in the Governments of Bombay and Madras and by making provision for the institution of similar legislative councils in other provinces laid the foundations of legislative devolution.
  - It also provided for the establishment of **new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab,** which were established in 1862, 1886, and 1897, respectively. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - However, the legislative councils established by the Act of 1861 **possessed no real powers** and had many weaknesses. The councils **could not discuss important matters and no financial matters** at all without the previous approval of the government. They had **no control over the budget.** They could not discuss executive action. The final passing of the bill needed the viceroy's approval. Even if approved by the viceroy, the secretary of state could disallow legislation. Indians associated as non-officials were members of elite sections only. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 41.D

- Leveraging advancements in CRISPR-based genetic engineering, researchers have created a system that restrains **populations of mosquitoes that infect millions each year with debilitating diseases.**
- **The "precision-guided sterile insect technique" (pgSIT),** alters genes linked to male fertility—creating sterile offspring—and female flight in Aedes aegypti, the mosquito species responsible for spreading diseases including dengue fever, chikungunya and Zika.
- The pgSIT uses CRISPR to sterilise male mosquitoes and render female mosquitoes (which spread disease) flightless. The system is self-limiting and is not predicted to persist or spread in the environment, two safety features that should enable acceptance for this technology.
- The scientists say pgSIT eggs can be shipped to a location threatened by mosquito-borne disease or developed at an on-site facility that could produce the eggs for nearby deployment. Once the pgSIT eggs are released in the wild, sterile pgSIT males will emerge and eventually mate with females, driving down the wild population as needed.
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 42.A

- The Company did not pay much attention to problems of famine and famine relief. It had no administrative machinery and experienced personnel to deal with the problems of famine. In the early 19th century, it did try to solve problems of famine-affected people by half-hearted measures.
- **First Famine Commission (1880):** After the famine of 1876-78 Government of India appointed the first Famine Commission in 1778 under **John Strachey,** which submitted its Report in 1880. It formulated general principles of famine-relief policy and suggested preventive and protective measures for famine relief.
- **Second Famine Commission (1898):** The famine of 1896-97 led to the appointment of the **second commission under James Lyall.** It mostly endorsed earlier recommendations and recommended a freer grant of gratuitous relief, a more liberal remission of land revenue, and special attention to weaker sections.
- **Third Famine Commission (1901):** The famine of 1899-1900 led to the appointment of the **Third Famine Commission in 1901 under Antony MacDonell.** It emphasized the moral strategy of putting the heart into famine-affected people and building up their will-power by rendering assistance to them immediately after the danger of famine is scented.
- **Woodhead Commission (1944):** The **Bengal famine of 1943** led to the appointment of the Woodhead Commission. It recommended the creation of the All-India Food Council, monopoly procurement and distribution of food grains through a chain of fair-price shops, etc.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 43.C

- The Plastics Pacts are business-led initiatives and transform the plastics packaging value chain for all formats and products. **The India Plastics Pact is an ambitious, collaborative initiative that aims to**

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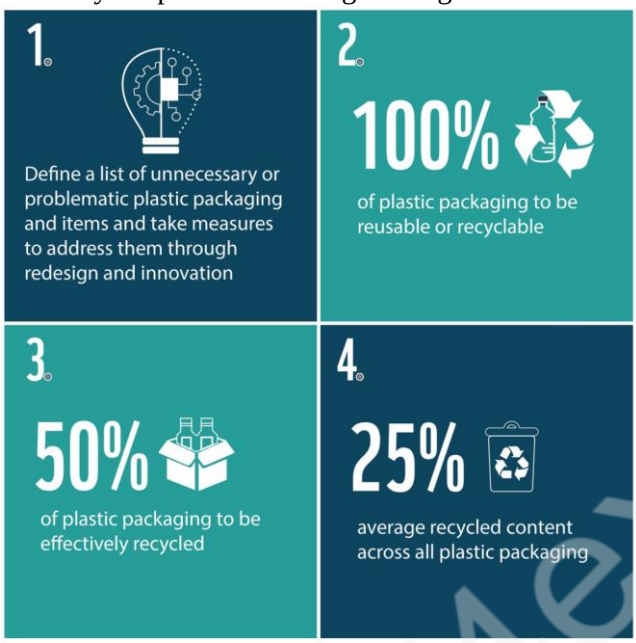
bring together businesses, governments and NGOs to reduce, reuse, and recycle plastics in their value chain.

- The Pact aims to transform the current linear plastics system into a circular plastics economy that will:
- reduce the use of problematic plastic in India.
- Retain valuable materials in the economy for use in other products.
- Generate jobs, investment and opportunities in the plastics system in India.
- It also aims to promote public-private collaborations that bring innovation to the way plastic is designed, used and reused.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** It is jointly developed by **the World Wide Fund India (WWF) and Confederation of Indian Industries (CII).**
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The India Plastics Pact is creating a unified national framework for a circular economy for plastics with aligned targets and associated reporting by the plastic businesses in India.



- India has become the first Asian Country to launch a Plastics pact.

Q 44.C

- **The Singh Sabha movement was founded at Amritsar in 1873** with twin objectives – **to bring to the Sikh community the benefits of Western enlightenment through modern education. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- **It counter the proselytizing activities of Christian missionaries and Hindu revivalists.**
- The Sabha opened a network of **Khalsa schools and colleges throughout Punjab.**
- **The Akali movement was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha movement** which aimed to liberate the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt mahants.
- In 1921, Akali launched a non-violent, non-cooperation satyagraha movement against the mahants, and subsequently, the **Sikh Gurudwaras Act in 1922 was passed which was later amended in 1925.**
- The Akali movement was a sectarian movement and not a communal movement.

Q 45.B

- **Erode Venkatappa Ramasamy** commonly known as **Periyar or Thanthai Periyar,** was an Indian social activist and politician who started the **Self-Respect Movement and Dravidar Kazhagam.** He is known as the 'Father of the Dravidian movement. He rebelled against Brahminical dominance and gender and caste inequality in Tamil Nadu. **Hence pair 3 is matched correctly.**
- **Gopal Hari Deshmukh** was an Indian activist, thinker, social reformer, and writer from Maharashtra. At age 25, Deshmukh started writing articles aimed at social reform in Maharashtra in the weekly Prabhakar under the pen name **Lokhitawadi**. In the first two years, he penned 108 articles on social reform. That group of articles has come to be known in Marathi literature as **Lokhitawadinchi Shatapatre. Hence pair 2 is matched correctly.**
- **Subramaniam Tirumambu** led a *jatha* of sixteen volunteers during the Guruvayur Temple entry Satyagraha. He became famous as the "**Singing sword of Kerala".** These volunteers ranged from low castes Harijans to the highest caste namboodiris who began a march from Cannore in north Kerala to Guruvayur. **Hence pair 1 is matched correctly.**

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Q 46.C

- Recently, the "National Action Plan for Dog Mediated Rabies Elimination by 2030 (NAPRE)" on the occasion of "World Rabies Day" on September 28.
- This action plan was introduced as a roadmap to eliminate rabies by 2030. On the occasion, ministers also launched the "Joint Inter-Ministerial Declaration Support Statement" in order to eliminate of dog-mediated rabies from India by 2030 following the approach of one health.
- **NAPRE has been launched with the aim of reducing human deaths, caused due to dog-mediated rabies, to zero by 2030.** This aim will be achieved through sustained mass dog vaccination and appropriate post-exposure treatment. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **The NAPRE was drafted by the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) in association with the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying.** Its approach for elimination of rabies is based on recommendations of several international agencies WHO and the Global Alliance of Rabies Control (GARC). It was prepared on the basis of 5 major pillars- political will, intersectoral planning, sustained funding, community planning, coordination & review, and operational research. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 47.D

- Recently, a mystery fever was reported from parts of Uttar Pradesh mainly from Firozabad, Agra, Etah, Kasganj and Manipuri that has claimed around 40 lives mostly children in one week. This viral fever was identified as Scrub typhus. It's symptoms include high fever, skin rashes, respiratory problems, red eyes, joint pains and unconsciousness etc.
- **Statement 1 is not correct: Scrub typhus also known as bush typhus is an infectious disease** with symptoms similar to any viral fever. **However, it is not caused by a virus, but by a mite-borne bacterium called Orientia tsutsugamushi, which is transmitted by the bite of infected mite larvae in soil containing scrub vegetation. It can also be transmitted by lice, ticks and fleas.** It is more common during the wet season when the mites lay eggs. The incubation period is generally 10–14 days.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** As this disease is caused by the bite of infected mite larvae, it is frequently found in people who work in the fields and are in the habit of gardening. So it can impact everyone from infants to adults.

Q 48.B

- **The journal Stri-Dharma was published by the Women's Indian Association from 1918 to 1936. It endeavored to be the voice of the Indian women's rights movement of the period.**
- It addressed political and social issues facing women in India as well as the achievements of women worldwide.
- It was a monthly journal in English but also included articles in Hindi and Telugu, Tamil.
- Muthulakshmi Reddy worked as the editor of this Journal from 1931 to 1940. It contained the news which was of interest to women, reports from various other branches and articles on Women's Education.
- **Women's Indian Association (WIA) :**
  - Women's Indian Association (WIA) was founded at Adayar, Madras, in 1917 by Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, Jeena Raja Dasa, and others to liberate women from the deplorable condition women suffered in socio-economic and political matters during the 19th and the early 20th century.
  - It sought
    - ✓ to secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education, including the teaching of religion.
    - ✓ to secure the abolition of child marriages below 16.
    - ✓ to secure women the right to vote in municipal and legislative councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men
    - ✓ to secure for women the right to be elected as members of all municipal and legislative councils
    - ✓ to eradicate social evils like the devadasi system
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 49.B

- Recently State Bank of India (SBI), one of India's largest lender bank has raised Rs 4,000 crore through additional Tier 1 (AT1) bonds. Banks issue these bonds to shore up their capital to meet Basel III norms.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Additional tier-1 (AT1) bonds are unsecured bonds that have perpetual tenure that means these bonds have no maturity date. The banks use **call option** to buy these bonds back from investors.

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- **Statement 2 is correct:** These bonds are also listed and traded on the exchanges. So, if an A bond holder can sell its AT-1 bond in the secondary market whenever there is a need of money. Investors cannot return these bonds to the issuing bank and get the money. i.e. there is no put option available to its holders.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** AT1 bonds are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Q 50.A

- The non-Brahmin Movement played a vital role during the 20th century in Tamil Nadu. In the 20th century, numerically superior castes grouped themselves into Non-Brahmins and claimed their right in administration.
- They waged war against Brahmins through the election and took measures for their political empowerment. This movement came into being to uplift the backward and depressed classes.
- **The South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) was started by T. M. Nair, P. Theagaraya Chetti, and C. Natesa Mudaliar in 1916. The federation also started an English Newspaper 'Justice', a Tamil paper 'Dravidian', and the 'Telugu paper' AndhraPrakasika.**
  - South Indian Liberal Federation was later christened as the 'Justice Party' after its official journal Justice.
- SILF demanded separate communal representation for non-Brahmans similar to that of Muslims.
- **SILF opposed congress and dubbed it as Brahmin dominated organization. When Congress gave the call for council boycott in 1920 in Madras, SILF opposed it and participated in elections and won 63 out of 98 elected seats in Madras. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **SILF was also opposed to the Home Rule agitation.**
  - **Annie Besant's association with Brahmins and her vision of a homogeneous India based on Brahminical values brought her into direct conflict with SILF.**
  - **The December 1916 "Non-Brahmin Manifesto" voiced its opposition to the Home Rule Movement. The manifesto was criticized by the Home rule periodical New India.**
- **Hence, statement 2 is not correct**

Q 51.D

- **The first Partition of Bengal** was a territorial reorganization of the Bengal Presidency implemented by the authorities of the British Raj. The reorganization separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas. **Announced on 19 July 1905 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, and implemented on 16 October 1905,** it was undone a mere six years later.
- **Curzon** believed in a strong centralized government and powerful bureaucracy. **He passed the Calcutta Corporation Act in 1899** which reduced the number of elected legislatures and increased the number of nominated officials in the Corporation to deprive Indians of self-governance.
- In **1902-03, a Police Commission was established for the Police reforms under Sir Andrew Frazer and Lord Curzon.** It recommended the appointment of Indians at the officer level in the police. Indians could rise only to the ranks of Inspector of Police, the senior N.C.O. position. However, they were not part of the Indian Imperial Police.
- **Additional information:**
  - The **Convention of Lhasa** officially the Convention Between Great Britain and Thibet, **was a treaty signed in 1904 between Tibet and Great Britain, in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet,** then under administrative rule of the Qing dynasty. It was signed **following the British expedition to Tibet of 1903–1904, a military expedition led by Colonel Francis Younghusband.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer**

Q 52.B

- The Western-educated progressive Parsis like **Dadabhai Naoroji, J.B. Wacha, S.S. Bangali and Naoroji Furdonji founded the Rahanumai Mazdayasanan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) in 1851. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- The association had for its object "**the regeneration of the social condition of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity". Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Education as the driving force of social reform was its prime objective. The Sabha campaigned ardently for the education of Parsi priests and for the spread of Western education among the Parsis, including girls.
- Through its efforts, the age of marriage was increased and Parsi women achieved emancipation.
- **The message of the reform was spread by the newspaper Rast Goftar (Truth teller). Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

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- **Hitavada** began to be published in the year 1911 to project the views of the **Servants of India Society,** founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 with the help of MG Ranade.

Q 53.C

- **The enactment of the Coinage Act of 1835 was for uniform coinage to be issued.** The period was known to be '**Silver Standard**' because silver rupee coins of 180 grains troy in terms of weight, 11/12ths fine in terms of purity, were declared the **sole legal tender throughout the British India.**
- Newly designed coins with the **effigy of William IV** on the obverse and the value on the reverse in **English and Persian**, were issued in 1835.
- Mints were opened to the public for free coinage of the metal and India was thus put on a monometallic silver standard. Though broader preference was for silver coins, the directors of the East India Company were not opposed to circulation of gold coins as such.
- **The Act of 1835 permitted the minting of gold coins of the same weight and fineness as the silver rupee. But in terms of valuation, it was valued at 15 silver coins for 1 gold coin.**
- Besides the silver and gold coins, currency notes were also in circulation, these being issued mainly by the Presidency Banks of Bengal from 1809, and those of Bombay from 1840 and Madras from 1843. These notes were not national legal tender and their circulation was confined to the Presidency towns.
- Members of trade bodies still favoured the introduction of currency notes. After several years of debate, **the Paper Currency Bill was enacted in 1861 which gave the government the sole right to issue notes.**
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 54.C

- The following are the following events associated with the East India Company.
- The East India Company was established in 1600 AD.
- A permanent factory of **East India Company is established at Surat** in **1613 AD**. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- **In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of King James I, arrives at Jahangir's court.**
- By 1618, the ambassador succeeded in obtaining two farmans (one each from the emperor and Prince Khurram) confirming free trade with exemption from inland tolls.
- **In 1616 the Company established its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam.**
- **In 1632 the Company got the golden Farman from the Sultan of Golconda ensuring the safety and prosperity of their trade.**
- In 1633 the Company established its first factory in east India in Hariharpur, Balasore (Odisha).
- In 1639 the Company gets the lease of Madras from a local king.
- In 1651 the Company is given permission to trade at Hooghly (Bengal).
- In 1662 the British King, Charles II, was given Bombay as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess (Catherine of Braganza).
- In 1667 Aurangzeb gave the English a Farman for trade in Bengal.
- In 1691 the Company got the imperial order to continue their trade in Bengal in lieu of payment of Rs 3,000 a year.
- In 1717 the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar issued a Farman, called Magna Carta of the Company, giving the Company a large number of trade concessions.

Q 55.D

- The **First Anglo-Mysore War occurred in 1767-69 between the Nizam, the Marathas, and the English allied together against Haidar Ali.**
- The war continued for a year-and-a-half without any conclusion. Haidar changed his strategy and suddenly appeared before the gates of Madras. There was complete chaos and panic at Madras forcing the English to conclude a very humiliating treaty with Haidar on April 4, 1769—**Treaty of Madras. Hence pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- The treaty provided for the exchange of prisoners and mutual restitution of conquests. Haidar Ali was promised the help of the English in case he was attacked by any other power.
- In the **Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84), Haidar forged an anti-English alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam**. He followed it up by an attack in the Carnatic, capturing Arcot, and defeating the English army under Colonel Baillie in 1781.
- In the meantime, the English (under Sir Eyre Coote) detached both the Marathas and the Nizam from Haidar's side, but the undeterred Haidar faced the English boldly only to suffer a defeat at Porto Novo in November 1781

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- However, he regrouped his forces and defeated the English and captured their commander, Braithwaite. Late Haidar Ali died of cancer on December 7, 1782. Now his son, Tipu Sultan, carried on the war for one year without any positive outcome. Fed up with an inconclusive war, both sides opted for peace, negotiating the **Treaty of Mangalore (March 1784) under which each party gave back the territories it had taken from the other. Hence pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- The English, siding with Travancore, attacked Tipu Sultan in the **Third Anglo-Mysore War.**
- After the third war, the **Treaty of Seringapatam was signed.** Under this treaty of 1792, nearly half of the Mysorean territory was taken over by the victors. Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar went to the English, while the Marathas got the regions surrounding the Tungabhadra
and its tributaries and the Nizam acquired the areas from the Krishna to beyond the Pennar. Besides, a war damage of three crore rupees was also taken from Tipu. **Hence pair (3) is correctly matched.**

Q 56.D

- During the Swadeshi movement emphasis was given on self-reliance or 'Atmasakti' as a necessary part of the struggle against the British rule. This self-reliance was expressed in manufacturing, education, culture etc. In the development of indigenous culture Swadeshi movement proved very significant.
- Songs composed by Rabindranath Tagore, Mukunda Das, Syed Abu Mohammad, Rajani Kanta Sen, etc. became the moving spirit of nationalists across a wide spectrum. Their impact on the development of nationalist sentiments was lasting.
- **Rabindranath Tagore's Amar sonar Bangla written during the Swadeshi movement even inspired the liberation struggle of Bangladesh and it was later adopted in 1971 as national anthem of newly created Bangladesh.**
- **Dakshinarajan Mitra wrote a literary work, Thakurmar Jhuli (Grandmother's tales) which is a collection of Bengali folk tales and fairy tales.** According to Rabindranath Tagore this work, written during the Swadeshi movement, was very much needed to revive the folk literature of Bengal and for the children it emerged as an alternate to European literature.
- **Abanindranath Tagore** provided an indispensable contribution in the field of paintings. **To oppose the partition of Bengal he painted, *Banga Mata*** in 1906. He later changed the name of the painting to ***Bharat Mata.*** Bharat Mata personified a Bengali woman as a deity who was the mother of the nation. He painted her with four attributes that were seen as objects of nationalist goals - food, cloth, learning and spiritual knowledge.
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 57.B

- **Akshay Kumar Dutta (1820−86)** was a progressive thinker from renascent Bengal whose works were not only progressive but also courageous. In proclaiming that rationalism is our only preceptor,' Akshay Kumar went a step further.
- He held that **all-natural and social phenomena could be analyzed and understood by purely mechanical processes.**
- This perspective not only enabled them to adopt a rational approach to tradition but also to evaluate the contemporary socio-religious practices from the standpoint of social utility and to **replace faith with rationality.**
- Akshay Kumar was not concerned about religious sanctions or whether they existed in the past. His arguments were mainly based on their effects on Society. **Instead of depending on the scriptures, he cited medical Opinions against Child marriage.**
- He held very advanced ideas about marriage and family: courtship before marriage, partnership and equality as the basis of married life and divorce by both law and custom.
- Such ideas Dutta formulated in his two well-known treatises — **Bahya Bastur Sahit Manavprakritir Sambandha Vichar** (A Treatise on the Relationship between Human Nature and the External World, 2 volumes, 1851 and 1853) and **Dharmaneeti** (Principles of Morality, 1856).
- Like Vidyasagar, he was a successful author of school textbooks, as for instance, **Charupath (Elementary Lessons, 1853–54), Bhugol (Geography, 1851) and Padarthavidya (Physics, 1856).**
- That apart, he also served as the **editor of the well-known journal Tattwabodhini Patrika**, the organ of the Tattwabodhini Sabha (founded in 1839)

Q 58.C

- The Arya Samaj was founded by Dayanand Saraswati as an outcome of reaction to Western Influence. Its ideal was to unite India religiously, socially and nationally with the Aryan religion to be the common religion for all.

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- The motto was to 'Go back to Vedas'. It gave its own interpretation of Vedas and **disregarded the authority of later Hindu scriptures like Puranas** and described them as the work of lesser men and responsible for the evil practices of idol worship and other superstitious beliefs. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- It **condemned idol worship, polytheism,** belief in charms and spells and preached unity of Godhead. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **It rejected the popular Hindu philosophy which held that the physical world is an illusion (Maya)** and that man's soul is merely a part of God. Against this, Dayanand held that God, soul and matter (Prakriti) were distinct and eternal entities. **Hence statement 4 is not correct.**
- It strongly condemned the caste system based on birth, though the **Vedic notion of the four-varna system** in which a person was not born in any Varuna (caste), but was identified as Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya or Shudra according to the occupation he followed **was accepted. Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 59.C

- **The Doctrine of Lapse** stated that the **adopted son** could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the state; it was for the **paramount power (the British) to decide** whether to bestow the state on the adopted son or to annex it. Though this policy is attributed to **Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)**, he was not its originator. It was a coincidence that during his governor-generalship several important cases arose in which the 'Doctrine' could be applied.
- **Annexed Lapsed States:** It was a matter of chance that during Lord Dalhousie's term many rulers of states died without a male issue and seven states were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse. The most important of these were Satara (1848), **Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853), and Jhansi (1854).** The other small states included Jaitpur (Bundelkhand), **Sambalpur** (Orissa), and Baghat (Madhya Pradesh). **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 60.A

- In the Viceroy's Executive Council there used to be two members representing-
  - the Military Department the Commander in-Chief who was the executive head of the army in India and
  - the Military Member (an ordinary Executive Department and adviser to the Governor-General on military matters.
- **Lord Kitchener who came to India as Commander-in-Chief in 1902 objected to this cumbrous department machinery and desired an end to this dual control of military affairs.**
- In fact Kitchener wanted the abolition of the office of the Military Member of the Viceroy's Executives Council and all functions regarding military administration to be entrusted to the care of the Commander-in-Chief. Curzon strongly opposed this proposal maintaining that the proposal, if accepted, "would subvert the military authority of the Government of India as a whole and substitute for it a military autocracy in the person of the Commander-in-Chief."
- The matters came to a head when in February 1903 Mr. Edmond Ellis, the Military Member, modified the plan submitted by the Commander-in-Chief for the Tibet mission. Kitchener took offence at it and said, "While I am Commander-in-Chief nobody is going to have a word in criticism of my proposals and no department which renders this possible shall exist". Kitchener was in full battle array.
- A change in the Government in England in 1902 had brought A. J. Balfour as Prime Minister and St. John Brodrick as the new Secretary of State.
  - The new Government apprehensive of a war with Russia was not inclined to support the "dual system" and was more likely to support Kitchener. After great deliberations the Home Government suggested a compromise. The position of the Military Member was not abolished but he was reduced to the position of a Military Supply Member whose duties were more of a civilian than of a military nature.
  - All purely military functions of the Department were transferred to the Commander-in-Chief. Curzon was urged to accept the compromise.
  - Sharp differences, however, arose over the appointment of the new Military Supply Member; Curzon proposed the name of Sir Edmund Barrow while Kitchener claimed the right to be consulted in the appointment of the Military Supply Member.
  - The Secretary of state did not approve of the name of Edmund Barrow maintaining that the Secretary of State was the final authority in making appointments to the Viceroy's Executive Council. Curzon took it as lack of confidence in him and tendered his resignation in August 1905.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

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Q 61.C

- The Theosophical Society was founded by Westerners who drew inspiration from Indian culture and thought. **Madame H.P Blavatsky laid the foundation of the movement in New York City, United States in 1875. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- Later, Colonel M.S Olcott of the U.S Army joined her. The society shifted its headquarters to India at **Adyar, an outskirt of Madras.**
- The society accepts Hindu belief in reincarnation, karma and **draws inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads and Samkhya, Yoga, and the Vedanta school of thought. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **It aimed to work for the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity** without distinction of race, sex, creed, caste, or colour. The Society also seeks to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- **Annie Besant became its president in 1907** after the death of Olcott. The theosophical society came to be aligned with the Hindu renaissance.

Q 62.D

- Cryptocurrency prices tend to vary a huge amount in a short span of time and people find this volatility exciting. Stablecoins are cryptocurrencies without the volatility. They share a lot of the same powers as other cryptos, but their value is steady, more like a traditional currency, i.e. the US Dollar, Indian Rupee, etc.
- **Stablecoins are a type of cryptocurrency linked to an asset like the U.S. dollar that doesn't change much in value. Many are also pegged to other fiat currencies issued by governments like the euro and yen. Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
- There are two types of stablecoins depending on the collateral: national currency backed, and cryptocurrency backed. Collateralised stablecoins are attached to another asset, like the US dollar. Their issuers back up the value of their coin by holding on to that asset. Other stablecoins are linked to the price of crypto assets like Ether or, in certain DeFi apps, collections of coins put up as collateral.
- Originally, stablecoins were primarily used to buy other cryptocurrencies, like bitcoin, because many cryptocurrency exchanges didn't have access to traditional banking. They are more useful than country-issued currencies because you can use them 24 hours a day, seven days a week, anywhere in the world – without relying on banks. Money transfers take seconds to complete.

Q 63.B

- The Kuki tribe is spread across states of the North East, parts of Myanmar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh.
- The Great Kuki revolt of 1917-1919 was a defining event for the Kukis as the military juggernaut of the mighty British Empire was kept at bay for full two years by bands of Kuki warriors.
- **During World War I, the British were recruiting thousands of people from its empires to assist them in the war effort.**
- **The British had demanded recruits to the Labour Corps and the then Manipur king promised 2,000 men (Kukis).**
- **In January 1917, the British Indian government had ordered the Maharaja of Manipur to supply non-combatants to serve in the "Great War". While several hundred were recruited from the Valley, the Kukis refused to comply and the various tribal chiefs held a series of conclaves.**
- **In March 1917, according to Kuki accounts, four chiefs from the tribe performed a ritual sacrifice that declared war. They were led by a fifth chief, Tintong, who became commander of the Kuki warriors. The conflict that followed lasted for two years and claimed many lives. It has been variously called the "Great Kuki Rebellion", the "Kuki Rising", the "Anglo-Kuki War" and the "Zou Gaal".**
- The British marked out the region as "disturbed" and divided it up into six theatres of operation. The Assam Rifles and the Burma Military Police were deployed initially, but by November 1918, the British Indian Army had to be called in.
- In two years of battle, it is said, there were short, sharp skirmishes between British troops and Kuki contingents. Some of these were face-to-face encounters but Kuki warriors also made use of guerrilla warfare tactics.
- In the end, Kuki militias were outnumbered and worn down by the constant flow of British troops into the region. Kuki chiefs and leaders were jailed or exiled.

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- Later, the British launched a policy of "disarming" the martial tribe. Many of them were made to enter the begar system of forced labour and the British government began to take a closer interest in the previously "unadministered areas.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 64.A

- Paikas were the landed militia of Orissa to whom the English conquest had brought little but ruin and oppression.
- They served as warriors and were charged with policing functions during peacetime.
- **The rebellion was led by Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Mahapatra Bhramarabar Rai who was the Commander in Chief of king of Khurda (in Orissa).**
- **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **The major causes of Paikas rebellion were**
  - **High prices of salt due to imposition of taxes**
  - **Abolition of local currency cowries (shells of molluscs etc) and requirement to pay land tax in silver.**
  - **Extortionist land revenue policy of the Company**
- **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Piaka Rebellion or Khurda revolt of 1817-1826 was the first great political upheaval in India though the geographical dimension was limited to the territory of Odisha. The objective of the movement, meticulous planning, economic analysis, participation of people of all categories with an idea of alternate Govt. i.e. to install the last independent Maharaja Mukunda Dev-II on "Gadi" and definite leadership was more intense and effective than the Revolt of 1857.

Q 65.B

- In 1918, **Lord Chelmsford appointed a sedition committee with Justice Sir Sidney Rowlatt**, an English judge, as its president. The idea was to evaluate the political "terrorism" in India, especially in Punjab and Bengal. The Rowlatt Act was passed on the recommendations of Sedition Committee. Its recommendations were like:
  - The British Government could arrest anybody suspected of terrorist activities.
  - Detain the people arrested for up to two years without trial.
  - Empower the police to search for a place without a warrant.
  - To clamp severe restrictions on the freedom of the Press. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- In 1921 a Press Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of **Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru**, then Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, **to review the working of press laws**.
  - **On the recommendations of the Committee, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910 were repealed**. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **In March 1947 the Government of India appointed a Press Enquiry Committee and charged it with the duty of examination of the press laws in the light of the fundamental rights formulated by the Constituent Assembly of India. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  - Among the recommendations of the Committee were the repeal of the Indian Emergency Powers Act of 1931, amendments in the Press and Registration of Books Act, modification in Sections 124-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, repeal of the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act, 1932 and the Indian States (Protection) Act, 1934.

Q 66.A

- Recently, Indian Prime Minister addressed the SCO-CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) summit outreach on Afghanistan.
- **Collective Security Treaty Organization:**
  - **It is an intergovernmental military alliance (six countries) that came into effect in 2002.** Its' origin can be traced to the Collective Security Treaty, 1992 (Tashkent Treaty). **The objectives of the CSTO is to strengthen peace, international and regional security** including cybersecurity and stability, the protection on a collective basis of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member states. The headquarter is located in the Russian capital of Moscow. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
  - Current CSTO members are Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan. Afghanistan and Serbia hold observer status in the CSTO. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct**

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Q 67.D

- **Chuar Rebellion:** The Chuar rebellion was a series of insurrections between 1771 and 1809 by the inhabitants of hills and forests ofold Manbhum, Bankura and Midnapore (an area now mostly in West Bengal, India).
  - It was one of the earliest tribal-peasant rebellions against the British rulers' highly exploitative land revenue policies and was brutally crushed.
  - **Among the many dispossessed zamindars, who lent support to the rebels were such royalty as Durjan Singh of Raipur who was dispossessed of his estate.**
  - **In May 1798, the followers of Durjan Singh, a body of 1,500 Chuars, made their appearance in Raipur and were involved in violent activities to halt the sale of the estate of Raipur.**
  - **The rebellion was brutally suppressed by the British.**
- **Khond Rebellion:** The Khonds lived in vast hill tracts stretching from Tamil Nadu to Bengal, covering central provinces, and in virtual independence due to the inaccessible mountainous terrain. Their uprisings from 1837 to 1856 were directed against the British, in which the tribals of Ghumsar, China ki medi, Kalahandi and Patna actively participated.
  - **The movement was led by Chakra Bisnoi, a young Raja. The main issue was the attempt by the government to suppress human sacrifice (Mariah), the introduction of new taxes by the British and the influx of Zamindars and sahookars (money lenders) into their areas which was causing the tribals untold misery.**
- **Rampa Rebellion: The Rampa Rebellion of 1922, also known as the Manyam Rebellion, was a tribal uprising, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju in Godavari Agency of Madras Presidency, British India.**
  - **The rebellion was mainly against the passing of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 which put restrictions on the free movement of tribal communities in the forest land and prevented them from engaging in their traditional Podu agricultural system.**
  - **It began in August 1922 and lasted until the capture and killing of Raju in May 1924.**
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 68.B

- Many leaders have been a beacon for workers during British rule and B R Ambedkar was one among them. As the representative of the Depressed Classes in the Round Table Conference, Ambedkar forcefully pleaded for living wages, decent working conditions and the freedom of peasants from the clutches of cruel landlords.
- **B R Ambedkar in 1936 formed the Independent Labour Party (ILP) with a comprehensive programme to meet the needs and grievances of the landless, poor tenants, agriculturists, and workers.**
- **In the polls held in 1937, the first election under the newly enacted Government of India Act of 1935, the ILP achieved spectacular success by winning 15 of the 17 seats it had contested for the Bombay Legislative Assembly.**
- On September 17, 1937, during the Poona session of the Bombay Assembly, he introduced a bill to abolish the Khoti system of land tenure in Konkan. He opposed the introduction of the Industrial Disputes Bill, 1937 because it removed the workers' right to strike.
- His profound knowledge of labour matters was universally acknowledged and demonstrated during his term as Labour member of the Viceroy's Executive Council from 1942 to 1946.
- He tackled the knotty problems and won esteem and respect from employees and employers alike. The Indian Trade Union (Amendment) Bill, introduced by Ambedkar on November 8, 1943, compelled employers to acknowledge trade unions.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 69.D

- **Bharat Stree Mahamandal was founded by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani in 1910 at Allahabad. The main goal of the organization was to promote and improve female education in the country which was not well recognized at the time.**
- The organization believed in the advancement of women by bringing together women of every race, class and party in India. Membership was obtained through an entry fee of one rupee and was open for any woman regardless of caste, race, or class.
- **The organization established various branches in several cities around the country including Lahore, Hazaribagh, Delhi, Karachi, Kanpur, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Amritsar, Bankura and Midnapur.**

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- **Sarala Devi Chaudhurani :**
  - Sarala Devi was the niece of poet Rabindranath Tagore.
  - Around 1895, Sarala Devi became more involved in the freedom struggle, developing political views very different from others in the Tagore household, where she believed that aggression and violence against the British was the only solution.
  - She authored a book titled 'Ahitagnika' for school students to generate awareness concerning the freedom struggle and also launched an underground revolutionary group.
  - She is also the founder of The Bharat Stree Shiksa Sadan – a school for girls in Calcutta.
- **Hence, both statements 1 and 2 are not correct.**

Q 70.C

- Warren Hastings attempted to codify Muslims and Hindu laws.
- **The Code of Gentoo Laws or Ordinations of the Pundits is a Hindu Legal code.** The original Sanskrit text was translated into Persian by Brahmin scholars; and then from Persian into English by Nathaniel Brassey Halhed. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- It was translated into English to know about the culture and law of different parts of India.
- It was translated under the patronage of **Warren Hastings**, the first British Governor-General of Bengal**. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 71.A

- The officials of the East India Company made rampant misuse of its trade privileges that adversely affected the nawab's finances.
- The English fortified Calcutta without the nawab's permission.
- The Company further tried to mislead him, and compounded their sin by giving asylum to a political fugitive, Krishna Das, son of Raj Ballabh who had fled with immense treasures against the nawab's will.
- The Company, on its part, suspected that Siraj would drastically reduce its trade privileges in collusion with the French in Bengal.
- Thus, when Siraj attacked and seized the English fort at Calcutta, it brought their hostility into the open.
- Black Hole Incident is the name given to an event that took place during **Nawab sirajuddaula's capture of Calcutta on 20 June 1756.**
- As often described as the **'Black Hole Tragedy', Siraj-ud-daula** is believed to have imprisoned 146 English persons who were lodged in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died of suffocation. However, historians either do not believe this story, or say that the number of victims must have been much smaller.
- After this occurred the **Battle of Plassey in 1757. Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757, under the leadership of Robert Clive, which was possible due to the defection of Mir Jafar, who was Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's commander in chief.

Q 72.C

- Of all the European nations who came as traders to India after new sea routes were discovered, England emerged as the most powerful and successful by the end of the eighteenth century.
- The major factors which can be attributed to the success of the English against other European powers—Portugal, the Netherlands, France and Denmark—in the world in general and in India, in particular, were as follows:
- **Structure and Nature of the Trading Companies:** The English East India Company, formed through **the amalgamation of several rival companies at home, was controlled by a board of directors whose members were elected annually.** The shareholders of the company exercised considerable influence, as the votes could be bought and sold through the purchase of shares. **The trading companies of France and Portugal were largely owned by the State and their nature was in many ways feudalistic. Hence option 1 is not correct.**
- **Naval Superiority: The Royal Navy of Britain was not only the largest; it was the most advanced of its times.** The victory against the Spanish Armada and against the French at Trafalgar had put the Royal Navy at the peak of the European naval forces. In India too, the British were able to defeat the Portuguese and the French due to the strong and fast movement of the naval ships. The English learned from the Portuguese the importance of an efficient navy and improved their own fleet technologically. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- **Industrial Revolution:** The **Industrial Revolution started in England in the early 18th century**, with the invention of new machines like the spinning Jenny, steam engine, the power loom and several others.

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These machines greatly improved productivity in the fields of textiles, metallurgy, steam power, and agriculture. **The industrial revolution reached other European nations late and this helped England to maintain its hegemony. Hence option 3 is correct.**

- **Use of Debt Market:** One of the major and innovative reasons why Britain succeeded between the mid-eighteenth century and the mid-nineteenth century, while other European nations fell, was **that it used the debt markets to fund its wars.** The world's first central bank—the Bank of England—was established to sell government debt to the money markets on the promise of a decent return on Britain's defeating rival countries like France and Spain. Britain was thus enabled to spend much more on its military than its rivals. Britain's rival France could not match the expenditure of the English; between 1694 and 1812, first under the monarchs, then under the revolutionary governments, and finally under Napoleon Bonaparte, France simply went bankrupt with its outdated ways of raising money. **Hence option 4 is correct.**

Q 73.B

- **Lord William Bentinck adopted a liberal attitude towards the Press**. Although Adams' press regulations (The Licensing Regulations, 1823) were not revoked by him but considerable latitude of discussion was given to the press, Indian as well as Anglo-Indian.
- **It was Charles Metcalfe, officiating Governor-General (1835-36) who repealed the obnoxious ordinance of 1823 and earned the epithet of Liberator of the Indian Press'. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- Lord Macaulay, a true Whig, supported the case for a free press in India. He argued that since the Government possessed unquestionable powers of interference whenever the safety of the state was in danger, it was therefore unnecessary to keep the offensive form and ceremonial of despotism in times of peace.
- A new Press Act required a printer and publisher to make a declaration giving a true and precise account of the premises of publication. It was open to a printer and publisher to cease to function as such by a similar declaration to that effect.
- The result of this liberal press policy which continued unchanged till 1856 was the rapid growth of newspapers all over the country.

Q 74.C

- A zero-day (also spelt as 0-day) is a software weakness not known to those who are vendors of the target software. Unless the weakness is resolved, hackers can take control of the system and adverse programs, data, or the computer network itself. Such attacks are known as zero-day attacks or zero-day exploits.
- "Zero-day" is a broad term that describes recently discovered security vulnerabilities that hackers can use to attack systems. The term "zero-day" refers to the fact that the vendor or developer has only just learned of the flaw – which means they have "zero days" to fix it.
- Pegasus is the name of a software exploit product created and sold by an Israeli outfit called the NSO group, and "FORCEDENTRY" is the more specific name of the vulnerability.
- The capability of launching 'network injection' attacks — performed remotely without the target's engagement (hence, also called zero-click) or knowledge —gave Pegasus, NSO Group's flagship product, an unique edge over its competitors in the global spyware market.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 75.A

- The Indian Council Act of 1892 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that empowered legislative councils in British India by increasing their size which laid the foundation of the Parliamentary system in India and is considered as the landmark in the constitutional development of India.
  - It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and provincial legislative councils but maintained the official majority in them. In the Imperial Legislative Council, now the Governor-General could have ten to sixteen non-officials. Some of these additional members could be indirectly elected. **It was the first time the election principles were accepted and introduced by the act of 1892 although term election was not used. Hence statement 1 is correct**
  - It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive. However, **the members of the Imperial Legislative Council were not given the right to move a motion to amend the annual budget. Hence statement 2 is not correct**
  - It provided for the nomination of some non-official members of the (a) Central Legislative Council by the viceroy on the recommendation of the provincial legislative councils and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and (b) that of the Provincial legislative councils by the Governors on the

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recommendation of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars, and chambers.

Q 76.D

- **Francisco De Almeida** in 1505, was appointed by the King of Portugal as a governor in India for a three-year term and equipped the incumbent with sufficient force to protect the Portuguese interests.
- Almeida's vision was to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was known as the Blue Water Policy (cartaze system).
- The persons interested in sending their ships to other parts of India or to Asian countries were required to take passes (cartaz) from the Portuguese for which a fee was charged.
- From the early sixteenth century, the Portuguese superseded the Muslim dominance in the maritime regime of the Indian Ocean.
- By declaring sovereignty over the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese introduced cartaz system as a mark of their authority.
- They compelled all other Asian partners in the Indian Ocean to recognise their supremacy by paying a toll called cartaz.
- The cartaz was a pass, the holder of which was declared to be free from seizure by the Portuguese navy. **The cartaz entitled its holder freedom of movement in the Indian Ocean. Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
- The word cartaz was derived from the Arabic quirtas (paper or document). Originally, cartaz was said to have been inroduced by the Arab sailors for the non-Arab merchants sailing in the Arabian Sea.

Q 77.A

- The second chapter of Anglo-Afghan relations opens with the Governor-Generalship of Lord Ellenborough and ends with the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook. As opposed to the policy of misdirected war and activity, it has been called the policy of Masterly Inactivity.
- **This policy of Masterly Inactivity was a direct outcome and a reaction to the disasters of the first Afghan war.**
- The policy is very much associated with the name of John Lawrence because it was during his viceroyalty that the time came for its application and the outlines of this policy came to be sharply defined.
- **The term 'Masterly Inactivity' was coined by J.W.S. Wyllie** in an article which he contributed on Lawrence's Afghan policy to the January 1867 issue of The Edinburgh Review. Since then the phrase has been used to support or criticise the Afghan policy of different Governors-General.
- The phrase 'Masterly Inactivity' does not correctly explain the Afghan policy of Lawrence**. His policy was not based on indifference towards Afghan affairs and ignorance about Russian ambitions in Central Asia, but was based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and watchfulness towards happenings in that corner of the world.**
- Lawrence's policy was an outcome of practical common sense and intimate knowledge of the frontier problem. John Lawrence had been the Commissioner of the Panjab till 1859 and had first hand knowledge about the arid terrain of Afghanistan and the Afghan passion for independence. As such, Lawrence was not likely to be swayed by passing sentiments or influenced by military adventurers.
- He opposed the Forward Policy of occupying military stations like Quetta or stationing of a British Resident at Kabul or supporting one or the other pretender to the throne of Kabul for, as he argued, such a policy would mean going half way to meet the proposed danger; would incur the displeasure and even enmity of brave and patriotic Afghans; draw an English army away from the natural frontier of an almost impassable river (the Indus) and mountains to a frontier surrounded by enemies on all sides besides involving the Government of India in huge military expenditure. Lawrence, therefore, decided upon a policy of non-intervention into the affairs of Afghanistan.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 78.D

- The vernacular press, which had developed and grown on an unprecedent scale since 1857 became more vocal and increasingly critical of governmental policies. This in turn created a strong public opinion critical of the imperialist acts of Lord Lytton. The terrible famine of 1876-71 which took a toll of over six million souls and the lavish expenditure on the Imperial Darbar at Delhi in January 1877 made the public opinion and the press restive. Lytton on his part considered the newly rising intellectual class in-India as 'a deadly legacy from Macaulay and Metcalfe' and tried to stifle their views.

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- The Vernacular Press Act 1878 was **designed to 'better control' the vernacular press** and to empower the Government with more effective means of punishing and repressing seditious writings. The Act empowered:
  - **A District Magistrate** with the **previous permission of a Local Government** to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond undertaking not to publish anything likely to excite feelings of **disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different races, castes and religions among Her Majesty's subjects.**
  - **The magistrate could further require a publisher to deposit security and to forfeit it if the newspaper contravened the regulation**. If the offence reoccurred, the press equipment could seized.
  - **The magistrate's action was final no appeal could be made to a court of law.**
  - A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs of the paper to a government censor.
  - The act came to be nicknamed **Gagging Act.**
  - The worst feature of the Act was that it discriminated between the English press and the Vernacular press and no right of appeal to a court of law was given.
  - Under the Act, proceedings were instituted against The Som prakash, The Bharat Mihir, The Dacca Prakash, The Sahachar and a few other newspapers.
  - The Act succeeded in its objective and the tone of the vernacular press became submissive and the vernacular newspapers of the period showed very little originality in thinking and more often largely borrowed from the English press.
  - Lord Cranbrook, the new Secretary of State, objected to the pre-censorship clause of the Act on the ground that the censors would have to be Indians and that they would have to, in point of fact, re-write the newspapers. Consequently in September 1878 the pre-censorship clause was deleted. At the suggestion of the Secretary of State, a Press Commissioner was appointed charged with the duty of supplying authentic and accurate news to the press.
- **The Vernacular Press Act was repealed in 1882 by the Government of Lord Ripon.** Ripon, the nominee of the Liberal Government of Gladstone, held the view that the circumstances which justified the Act of 1878 no longer existed. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 79.D

- **Main Provisions of Charter Act, 1813:**
  - By the Charter Act of 1813, the trade monopoly of the Company in India was ended and trade with India was thrown open to all British subjects. **But trade in tea and trade with China was still exclusive to the Company. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
  - The Government and the revenues of India continued to be in the hands of the Company. The Company also continued to appoint its officials in India.
  - **The Charter Act of 1813 provided one lakh of rupees annually for the promotion of Indian education. It also extended the Company's charter for another twenty years.**
  - Till 1813 they also followed a policy of non-interference in the religious, social, and cultural life of the country. **The act also granted permission to the persons who wished to go to India for promoting moral and religious improvements.** It allowed British subjects to go out to India either as traders or as missionaries and also to settle down there under a system of licenses. The Act thus marks the beginning of the ecclesiastical establishment in India. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 80.B

- The **Treaty of Bassein** was a pact signed in 1802 between the British East India Company and Baji Rao II, the Maratha Peshwa of Poona in India after the Battle of Poona.
- Under the treaty, the Peshwa agreed:
  - to **receive from the Company a native infantry** (consisting of not less than 6,000 troops), with the usual proportion of field artillery and European artillery men attached, **to be permanently stationed in his territories. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  - to cede to the Company territories yielding an income of Rs 26 lakh
  - to surrender the city of Surat.
  - to **give up all claims for chauth on the Nizam's dominions. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - to accept the Company's arbitration in all differences between him and the Nizam or the Gaekwad.
  - **not to keep in his employment Europeans** of any nation at war with the English. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - to subject his relations with other states to the control of the English.

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Q 81.D

- **Military Under the British**
  - To prevent the recurrence of another revolt was the main reason behind the reorganization of the army. To begin with, domination of the European branch over the Indian branches was ensured. The commissions of 1859 and 1879 insisted on the principle of a one-third white army (as against 14% before 1857). Finally, the proportion of Europeans to Indians was carefully fixed at one to two in the Bengal Army and two to five in the Madras and Bombay Armies. Strict European monopoly over key geographical locations and departments, such as artillery, tanks, and armed corps, was maintained. Even the rifles given to Indians were of an inferior quality till 1900, and Indians were not allowed in these high-tech departments till the Second World War.
  - No Indians were allowed in the officer rank, and the highest rank an Indian could reach till 1914 was that of a subedar (only from 1918 onwards were Indians allowed in the commissioned ranks). As late as **1926, the Indian Sandhurst Committee was visualizing a 50% Indianised officer cadre for 1952.**
  - With regard to recruitment to British Indian armed forces, it would be worthwhile to trace the mischief caused by the colonial military policymakers who, in the post-1857 revolt, formulated lists of characteristics, which allegedly separated one community from another, for the purpose of identifying so-called 'martial races' from which Indian soldiers could be recruited.
  - While reorganizing the Indian army in the post-1857 revolt, the **Jonathan Peel Commission had the task of identifying social groups and regions from which 'loyal' soldiers could be recruited.** The principle it emphasized was that the native army should be composed of different nationalities and castes and mixed promiscuously through each regiment. Recruiting of soldiers was seen more in terms of the communities to which they belonged rather than as individuals. Caste, religion, and ethnicity, or race became more crucial while enlisting a soldier. Greater Punjab now became a major catchment area for the Bengal Army. By the late 1870s, the Bombay Army and Madras Army began to be looked upon as being definitely inferior to the Bengal Army.
  - The Commission set up in 1879, under the **chairmanship of Ashley Eden, reconfirmed the policy enunciated by the Peel Commission.** During the 1880s, a novel doctrine was spelt out, which divided Indian society into two broad categories, namely, martial and non-martial. The term 'race' was used in the sense of a well-defined group that had several common physical features. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 82.C

- **The Ramakrishna Mission was conceived by Swami Vivekananda in 1897** (eleven years after the death of Ramakrishna). Swami **Vivekananda gave interpretation to the teachings of Ramakrishna** and render them in an easily understandable language. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- Vivekananda emerged as a preacher of neo-Hinduism. He attended the **Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in 1893.**
- The keynote of his opening address was the need for a **healthy balance between spiritualism and materialism**. He envisaged a new culture for the whole of the world where the **materialism of the West and spirituality of the East would be blended into a new harmony to produce happiness for mankind. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- He strongly condemned the touch me not the attitude of Hindus in religious matters. He regretted that Hinduism has been confined to Kitchen.
- Vivekananda emphasized that **fundamental postulate of his Master that the best worship of God is through the service of humanity**. **Hence statement 3 is correct**. In this way, he gave a new social purpose to Hinduism.

Q 83.B

- **In Malabar, Kerala, a powerful peasant movement developed as the result of the efforts mainly of Congress Socialist Party activists, who had been working among the peasants since 1934, touring villages and setting up Karshaka Sanghams (peasant associations).**
- The main demands, around which the movement cohered, were for the abolition of feudal levies or akramapirivukal, renewal fees or the practice of policceluthu, advance rent, and the stopping of eviction of tenants by landlords on the ground of personal cultivation.
- The main forms of mobilization and agitation were the formation of village units of the Karshaka Sanghams, conferences and meetings. But a form that became very popular and effective was the marching of jathas or large groups of peasants to the houses of big jenmies or landlords, placing the

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demands before them and securing immediate redressal. The main demand of these jathas was for the abolition of feudal levies such as vasi, nuri, etc.

- **The Karshaka Sanghams also organized a powerful campaign around the demand for amending the Malabar Tenancy Act of 1929. The 6th of November, 1938 was observed as the Malabar Tenancy Act Amendment Day and meetings all over the district passed a uniform resolution pressing the demand.**
- A committee headed by R. Ramachandra Nedumgadi was appointed by the All Malabar Karshaka Sangham to enquire into the tenurial problem and its recommendations were endorsed by the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee on 20 November 1938.
- But, by the time the Committee submitted its report in 1940, the Congress Ministries had already resigned and no immediate progress was possible. But the campaign had successfully mobilized the peasantry on the tenancy question and created an awareness that ensured that in later years these demands would inevitably have to be accepted. Meanwhile, the Madras Congress Ministry had passed legislation for debt relief, and this was welcomed by the Karshaka Sanghams.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 84.C

- VIPER Mission is a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)'s lunar rover- **the Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover, or VIPER** that will explore the relatively nearby but extreme environment of the Moon in search of water ice and other potential resources. VIPER is a mobile robot that will roam around the Moon's south pole looking for water ice. It will provide the surface-level detail of where the water is and how much is available for us to use.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** It is the first-ever resource mapping mission on another celestial body. VIPER will use the data the rover collects to show where the Moon's water ice is most likely to be found and easiest to access
- **Statement 2 is correct:** As NASA's first mobile robotic mission to the Moon, it will directly analyze water ice on the surface and subsurface of the Moon at varying depths and temperature conditions within four main soil environments. The data which will be transmitted back to Earth will be used to create resource maps, helping scientists determine the location and concentration of water ice on the Moon and the forms it's in, such as ice crystals or molecules chemically bound to other materials.

Q 85.C

- Britain's special interest in the Persian Gulf dates from the seventeenth century when she occupied important stations in the area. British Residents in the gulf **acted as arbiters** in the quarrels of the chiefs on the Arabian coasts. Although England did not aim at any colonial empire in this area she would not tolerate the territorial interests of any other great power in that area.
    - In the last quarter of the nineteenth century European nations were competing with one another in the race for more and more colonies and 'spheres of influence'. Russia was thrusting southward and looked for a port in the Persian Gulf, France was looking for a coaling station in the area, Germany was working on a plan to extend her Berlin-Bagadad Railway project to the Gulf and even Turkey was keen to re-establish her suzerainty over Kuwait.
    - **France refused to recognise Britain as a sovereign arbiter of all disputes between the Arab, Persian and Turkish chiefs.**
    - England thwarted all attempts of Russia, Germany and Turkey to gain vantage positions in the Gulf.
    - **Curzon's personal visit to the Gulf escorted by a naval flotilla in 1903 demonstrated to the world England's position of importance in the Gulf.**
    - **Curzon also thwarted Russian intrigues in the Perso-Afghan dispute about Seistan.** On the strength of an old treaty of 1857, whereby both Persia and Afghanistan had agreed to settle their differences through the good offices of the British Government, Curzon despatched in 1902 Sir Henry MacMahon who arbitrated to the satisfaction of both the parties.
- At the time of Curzon's arrival in India the relations with Tibet had reached the point of deadlock. The Chinese suzerainty over Tibet was ineffective. The Russian influence at Lhasa was increasing and alarmed Curzon. A Russian national, Dorjieff had won the confidence of the Dalai Lama and brought to Tibet Russian arms and ammunition. Curzon who had tried to forestall Russian influence towards the North-West in Afghanistan and Persia could not remain indifferent to the Russian advances in Tibet.
    - **In 1903, with the permission of Home authorities, Curzon sent Colonel Younghusband** with a small Gorkha contingent on a special mission to Tibet to "oblige Tibetans to come to an agreement". The Tibetans refused to negotiate and offered non-violent resistance.

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- **Under Curzon the frontier policy was revised and a new system came into operation.**
  - **He followed 'realistic and common sense' policy towards the tribesmen of the north-west frontier. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
  - He said: "Let our new frontier policy be called by any name that men choose. Only let it be based not upon obsolete political formulas, but upon up-to-date common sense."
  - In the light of past experience Curzon hoped "to draft a code of frontier policy which could with consistency, and without violent interruptions, be applied to the whole line of North-Western frontier from the Pamirs to Baluchistan."
  - **Curzon's policy for north-west frontier may be summed up as a policy of 'military concentration as against diffusion, and of tribal conciliation in place of exasperation.**

Q 86.A

- **Recently 124th anniversary of the Battle of Saragarhi was commemorated.**
- **The Battle of Saragarhi was a last-stand battle fought before the Tirah Campaign between the British Raj and Afghan tribesmen.** The Battle of Saragarhi is considered one of the finest last stands in the military history of the world. Twenty-one soldiers were pitted against over 8,000 Afridi and Orakzai tribals but they managed to hold the fort for seven hours. Though heavily outnumbered, the soldiers of 36th Sikhs (now 4 Sikh), led by Havildar Ishar Singh, fought till their last breath, killing 200 tribals and injuring 600. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **The Battle of Saragarhi took place on 12 September 1897. The Governor General of India during this period is Lord Elgin II. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 87.C

Lord Lansdowne served as Governor-General and Viceroy of India from 1888 to 1893. During his tenure, the Indo-Afghan border {Durand Line} was demarcated. The Indian Council Act, 1892 was enacted and a system of indirect elections started in India.

Events during his tenure are as follows:

- Factory Act (1891) or Second Factory Act
- Indian Councils Act (1892).
- Setting up of Durand Commission (1893)
- Categorization of civil services into imperial, provisional, and subordinate
- Opium Commission (1893)

Hence option 3 and 4 are correct

- The **Ilbert Bill** was a legislative act introduced in 1883 during the tenure of Viceroy Ripon and written by Sir Courtenay Pergine Ilbert. The act stipulated that Indian judges could try Europeans. **Hence option 1 is not correct**
- In **1878-80 during the tenure of Lord Lytton, British-Indian forces fought a war (2nd Afghan War)** to ensure that Afghanistan remained free from Russian interference. Although the campaign was eventually brought to a successful conclusion, the British suffered several setbacks in their struggle to control the volatile country. **Hence option 5 is correct**
- **The Indian National Congress conducted its first session in Bombay from 28 to 31 December 1885** at the initiative of retired Civil Service officer Allan Octavian Hume. Its aim was to obtain a greater share in government for educated Indians and to create a platform for civic and political dialogue between them and the British Raj. Hume took the initiative, and in March 1885 a notice convening the first meeting of the Indian National Union to be held in Poona the following December was issued. Due to a cholera outbreak there, it was moved to Bombay. **Hume organised the first meeting in Bombay with the approval of the Viceroy Lord Dufferin. Hence option 2 is not correct**

Q 88.C

- **Suppression of the Revolt of 1857**
  - The revolt was finally suppressed. The **British captured Delhi on September 20, 1857**, after prolonged and bitter fighting. **John Nicholson, the leader of the siege**, was badly wounded and later succumbed to his injuries. Bahadur Shah was taken, prisoner. The royal **princes were captured and butchered** on the spot, publicly shot at point-blank range **by Lieutenant Hudson** himself. The **emperor was exiled to Rangoon where he died in 1862.** Thus the great House of Mughals was finally and completely extinguished. A terrible vengeance was wreaked on the inhabitants of Delhi. With the fall of Delhi, the focal point of the revolt disappeared.

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- One by one, all the great leaders of the revolt fell. Military operations for the recapture of Kanpur were closely associated with the recovery of Lucknow. **Sir Colin Campbell occupied Kanpur on December 6, 1857. Nana Saheb, defeated at Kanpur, escaped to Nepal** in early 1859, never to be heard of again. His close associate **Tantia Tope escaped into the jungles of central India but was captured while asleep in April 1859 and put to death**. The Rani of Jhansi had died on the battlefield earlier **in June 1858. Jhansi was recaptured by Sir Hugh Rose**. By 1859, Kunwar Singh, Bakht Khan, Khan Bahadur Khan of Bareilly, Rao Sahib (brother of Nana Saheb), and Maulvi Ahmadullah were all dead, while the Begum of Awadh was compelled to hide in Nepal. **At Benaras**, a rebellion had been organized which was mercilessly **suppressed by Colonel Neill**, who put to death all suspected rebels and even disorderly sepoys. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- By the **end of 1859, British authority over India was fully re-established.** The British government had to pour immense supplies of men, money, and arms into the country, though the Indians had to later repay the entire cost through their own suppression.

Q 89.B

- The first important parliamentary act regarding the Company's affairs was the Regulating Act of 1773. The Regulating Act of 1773 opened a new chapter in the constitutional history of the Company.
- **Provisions of the Act:**
  - This Act made changes in the constitution of the Court of Directors of the Company and subjected their actions to the supervision of the British Government. The Directors were to lay before the Ministry all correspondence dealing with the civil and military affairs and the revenues of India.
  - **A council of four members was appointed to assist the Governor-General.** The government was to be conducted in accordance with the decision of the majority. The Governor-General had a casting vote in case of a tie. **Hence, option (b) is not correct.**
  - In India, the Government of Bengal was to be carried on by a **Governor-General and his Council who were given the power to superintend and control the Bombay and Madras Presidencies in matters of war and peace.**
  - The Act also provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court of Justice at Calcutta to administer justice to Europeans, their employees, and the citizens of Calcutta.
  - **This Act prevented the servants of the Company including the Governor-General, members of his council and the judges of the Supreme Court from receiving directly or indirectly any gifts in kind or cash.**
- **The significance of the Regulating Act is that it brought the affairs of the Company under the control of the Parliament.** The greatest merit of this Act is that it put an end to the arbitrary rule of the Company and provided a framework for all future enactments relating to the governing of India.

Q 90.A

- The Pitt's India Act, 1784 also called the East India Company Act, 1784 was passed by the British Parliament to correct the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773.
- **Main Provisions**
  - This act gave the British government supreme control over the Indian administration. For the first time, the term 'British possessions in India' was used.
  - A Board of Control consisting of six members was created. They were appointed by the Crown. **The Board of Control was to guide and supervise the work of the Court of Directors and the Government of India. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
  - This act resulted in dual control of British possessions in India by the British government and the Company with the final authority resting with the government. In this dual system of control, the company was represented by the Court of Directors and the British government by the Board of Control.
  - The Act also introduced significant changes in the Indian administration. **It reduced the number of members of the Governor General's Council from four to three** including the Commander-in-Chief. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
  - The company monopoly of Indian and Chinese trade remained intact. **The right to appoint and transfer British officials was retained by the company. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 91.A

- **Niti Aayog in collaboration with US-based Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI)** and RMI India, has launched a campaign named Shoonya. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

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- Shoonya—**an initiative to promote zero-pollution delivery vehicles by working with consumers and industry**. The campaign aims to accelerate adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) in the urban deliveries segment and create consumer awareness about the benefits of zero-pollution delivery. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- As part of the campaign, a corporate branding and certification programme is being launched to recognise and promote industry's efforts towards transitioning to EVs for final-mile deliveries.
- Shoonya campaign will promote awareness about health, environmental and economic benefits of electric vehicles.

Q 92.C

- **The Madras Labour Union was formed on the initiative taken by two traders, Selvapathi Chettiyar and Ramanujulu Naidu, after they were moved by the stories of exploitation and hardships endured by Buckingham and Carnatic Mill workers who patronized their shops in Perambur.**
- They began to record the grievances of workers who visited his shop and prepare individual petitions to the mill authorities. Small benefits were obtained in this manner. Encouraged by the response, the two friends held a small group meeting consisting of about 30 workers on Vijayadasami Day in 1917 under the auspices of the Sabha. Kannabiran Mudaliar gave a discourse on the Mahabharata and explained the need for starting a labor union.
- **With the help of Keshav Pillai, Selvapathi Chettiar and Ramanjulu Naidu met Bahman Pestonji Wadia who later became the first president of Madras Labour Union.**
- **From April 1918, Wadia addressed the mill workers every Saturday. At the third meeting held on April 27, 1918, the Madras Labour Union was formally set up.**
- **Thus Madras Labour Union became the first organized Trade Union in India in 1918.**
- **Hence, both statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

Q 93.B

- **Azamgarh Proclamation** (Azamgarh Ishtahār) was issued during the revolt of 1857.
- It was issued (most probably) by Firoz Shah, a grandson of the Mughal Emperor who fought in Awadh, and **aims to set out a manifesto for what the rebels were fighting for. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
- It had several sections which laid down the conditions and guidelines for the different categories of the rebels.
  - Section I – Regarding Zamindars
  - Section II – Regarding Merchants
  - Section III – Regarding Public Servants
  - Section IV – Regarding Artisans
  - Section V – Regarding Pundits, Fakirs and Other Learned Persons
- The proclamations completely rejected everything associated with British rule or firangi raj as they called it. They condemned the British for the annexations they had carried out and the treaties they had broken.
- The proclamations expressed the widespread fear that the British were bent on destroying the caste and religions of Hindus and Muslims and converting them to Christianity – a fear that led people to believe many of the rumors that circulated at the time.
- People were urged to come together and fight to save their livelihood, their faith, their honor, their identity – a fight which was for the "greater public good".

Q 94.B

- **Kadambini Ganguly was one of the first Indian female doctors** who practiced with a degree in modern medicine. She was the first Indian woman to practice medicine in India. **Ganguly was the first woman to gain admission to Calcutta Medical College in 1884, and thus the first woman to graduate from Calcutta University.** She subsequently trained in Scotland and established a successful medical practice in India. She was instrumental in the fight that sought to improve the conditions of female coal miners in Eastern India. **She was also a part of the Indian National Congress' first-ever female delegation (women who were selected to vote) in its 5th session. Hence option (b) is the correct answer**
- **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay** was an Indian social reformer and freedom activist. She was most remembered for her contribution to the Indian independence movement; for being the driving force behind the renaissance of Indian handicrafts, handlooms, and theatre in independent India; and for the upliftment of the socio-economic standard of Indian women by pioneering the cooperation. She is the first lady in India to stand in elections from Madras Constituency although she lost in the elections she pioneered the path for women in India.

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- **Sarojini Naidu** was an Indian political activist and poet. A proponent of civil rights, women's emancipation, and anti-imperialistic ideas, she was an important figure in India's struggle for independence from colonial rule. Naidu's work as a poet earned her the sobriquet 'the Nightingale of India', or 'Bharat Kokila' by Mahatma Gandhi because of the color, imagery, and lyrical quality of her poetry.
- **Annie Besant** was a British socialist, theosophist, women's rights activist, writer, orator, educationist, and philanthropist. Regarded as a champion of human freedom, she was an ardent supporter of both Irish and Indian self-rule. She was a prolific author with over three hundred books and pamphlets to her credit. As an educationist, her contributions included being one of the founders of the Banaras Hindu University.

Q 95.A

- **National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) is an independent regulator to oversee the auditing profession and accounting standards in India under the Companies Act 2013**. NFRA was constituted in 2018 by the Government of India under Sub Section (1) of section 132 of the Companies Act, 2013. **Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- NFRA is responsible for recommending accounting and auditing policies and standards in the country, undertaking investigations and imposing sanctions against defaulting auditors and audit firms in the form of monetary penalties and debarments from practice for up to 10 years.
- **The NFRA may take action against auditors for professional misconduct but when it came to other functionaries of a company who have the responsibility for financial reporting, penal powers continue to be vested with the Centre. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**
- NFRA operates under a single section of the Companies Act. The section does not provide comprehensive coverage of all the functions and powers that are required to constitute the authority as a 'corporate financial reporting regulator'.

Q 96.A

- **The Battle of Padmanabha occurred in Padmanabham, Visakhapatnam district (modern Andhra Pradesh, India), on 10 July 1794. This battle occurred between Vijayaramaraju, the provincial raja of Vijayanagar, and the British. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **When the British attempted to increase payment of peskash(Revenue) from Vizianagaram Raja to reduce the strength of his army, he refused to pay it deeming it as illegal. He later went to Padmanabham where the British troops defeated and killed Vijayaramaraju in the battle. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- After the death of Vijayaramaraju, his son Narayanababu found shelter in search of Makkuva village. The tribal konda doras supported him. In the end, he compromised with the British, and agreed to pay arrears of peskash.
- Finally in the year 1802 the permanent settlement was introduced in the Vizianagaram kingdom.

Q 97.D

- Recently the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) discovered remains of an ancient temple dating back to the Gupta period (5th century) in a village in Uttar Pradesh's Etah district. The stairs of the temple had 'shankhalipi' inscriptions, which were deciphered by the archaeologists as saying, 'Sri Mahendraditya', the title of Kumaragupta I of the Gupta dynasty.
- Shankhalipi or "shell-script" is a term used by scholars to describe **ornate spiral characters assumed to be Brahmi derivatives that look like conch shells or shankhas.**
- **They are found in inscriptions across north-central India** and date to between the 4th and 8th centuries. A similar inscription was found on the back of a stone horse sculpture from that period that is at present in the State Museum at Lucknow. **Hence option (d) is not correct.**
- **Both Shankhalipi and Brahmi are stylised scripts used primarily for names and signatures.**
- **The inscriptions consist of a small number of characters,** suggesting that the shell inscriptions are names or auspicious symbols or a combination of the two.

Q 98.C

- In the British territories in **south India** new system of land revenue known as the **ryotwar (or ryotwari)** was introduced. It was tried on a small scale by **Captain Alexander Read** in some of the areas that were taken over by the Company after the wars with Tipu Sultan. Subsequently developed by **Thomas Munro,** this system was gradually extended all over south India.
- Read and Munro felt that in the south there were **no traditional zamindars.** The settlement, they argued, had to be made **directly with the cultivators (ryots)** who had tilled the land for generations. Their fields

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had to be carefully and separately **surveyed before the revenue assessment** was made. Munro thought that the British should act as paternal father figures protecting the ryots under their charge.

- Under this system, every 'registered' holder of land is recognized as a proprietor of land is held responsible for direct payment of land revenue to the State. He has the **right to sublet his land holding, to transfer, mortgage or sell it.** He is not evicted from his holding by the Government so long as he pays the State demand of land revenue.
- After the introduction of the ryotwari system, each peasant individually needed more credit, and the creation of property rights in land and the courts protecting such rights created a land market and hence there was now more demand for land. The **moneylenders now lent money by mortgaging the peasants' land** at a high-interest rate and in case of failure to repay, he took possession of the land through a decree of the court. Caste prejudices prevented the moneylenders from touching the plough; so the same land was now leased out to their former owner-cultivators, who thus **became tenants in their own land**.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 99.B

- The government is pushing to complete the massive Zojila tunnel infra project in Kashmir and Ladakh, before Republic Day, 2024.
- The Zojila tunnel between Baltal and Minamarg on the Srinagar-Leh section will provide all-year connectivity between Kargil and Srinagar. The Z-Morh tunnel between Gagangir and Sonmarg will provide connectivity in all weather conditions between Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir and Kargil in Ladakh. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- **Additional Information:** Sela Tunnel is an under-construction road tunnel at 3,000 metres which will ensure all-weather connectivity between Guwahati in Assam and Tawang in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh.

Q 100.A

- Recently International Labour Organisation (ILO) has released the World Social Protection Report 2020-22. As per report, more than half of the world population are not getting any form of social protection. This trend is continuing even after expansion of social protections amidst the global outbreak of COVID-19. **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- It provides a global overview of recent developments in social protection systems and examines the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on new and robust data, it offers a broad range of global, regional and country statistics on social protection coverage, the benefits provided, and related public expenditure. It also identifies the protection gaps that must be closed, and sets out key policy recommendations for achieving the goal of universal social protection for all by 2030.

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